In today's ordan Times...

ani health minister arrives: Page 2 ory unfolds at Umm Al Jimal: Page 3 I ted Fanck reviews new 5-year plan:

kistani Independence Day supplent: Page 5 & 6 OR's new director: Page 7 dicators of Arab economic permance: Page 8 umtaineers attack Himalay Page 9

An independent Arab political daily published by the danger Press Foundation

جوردان تليمز يوميا سياسية تحسيب المناية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الإردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly mod-

High

Wednesday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 32 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent. Sunset Thursday: 6:21 p.m. Sunrise Friday: 5 a.m. Sunset Friday: 6:20 p.m. Sunrise Saturday: 5 a.m.

committee which ended a meeting Silesia to a halt for four hours on

Friday.

e 6, Number 1731

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 13-14, 1981 — SHAWWAL 13-14, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

rmy Division out exercises

N, Aug. 12 (Petra) — nmander in Chief of ned Forces Lt. Gen. laid Ibn Shaker this attended a military with live ammunition out by formations of ery wing of the Third ed Division. At the ig of the exercises, the der of the division's. made a speech reafthe belief that every rade in the training is d to enhance conand to affirm the ability ne weapons in the best manner in order to re armed forces the I the homeland. At the the exercise, the comin chief distributed and cups to the parg formations and the Several senior armed officers attended the

warns Italy st Bani-Sadr

Aug. 12 (R) - The embassy in Rome Italy today of serious sences if it granted asylum to former Iraesident Abol Hassan idr, now in exile in In a recent interview Italian newspaper, Mr. asylum in Italy if France ed his political activities But Hassan Qadiri, a man for the Iranian y in Rome, told report is not in the interest of to accept Bani-He said Italy would face consequences if it did, did not elaborate.

lutionary guard comes under fire

ON, Aug. 12 (R) n urban guerrillas d the headquarters of ionary guards in Tehran Tehran Radio said. The monitored by Reuters. : Islamic guard barracks capital came under fire gunmen who have ed a violent campaign the Islamic regime over ist two months. The relations office of the -- a force which comecurity duties with operagainst Iraq in the Gulf said the raiders had d no major damage. It e most daring of a series attacks on government since the dismissal in f former president Abol 1 Bani-Sadr.

rabia to attend ent OPEC meeting

OBl. Aug. 12 (R) — Arabia will attend next emergency meeting of ministers, the organi's current president said y. The president. esian Oil Minister Subsaid in an interview: i Arabia will be present. we not heard from all the ers but my assumption is veryone will be there." rganisation of Petroleum ting Countries (OPEC) alled an emergency seso begin in Geneva next iesday. Dr. Subroto, who Nairobi for a United ns conference on alterenergy, said the OPEC ing would be primarily itative and would review verall oil situation, includ-

3. Gandhi calls for 'id energy policy

ROBI, Aug. 12 (R) — n Prime Minister Indira thi called for a world ty policy today and exprethe hope that a United ans conference here would the first steps towards ving that aim, "We fully se no miracles are possible n least if we take the first there is hope for the next i," she told a news consee. "We certainly hope positive steps will be n," she added. The 11-day erence on new and renews sources of chergy, nded by some 3,000 deles from 150 nations, split two committees today to sider alternatives to expenand finite hydro-carbon s, such as coal and oil.

'Khomeini massacre' protest in Oslo



day. Sixteen of them were expelled to Sweden The protesters, who stormed Iranian embassy in Olso chanting anti-Khomeini slogans Tuesday, Wednesday. (A.P. wirephoto) surrender to Norwegian police later no the same

The statement that the aim of

the decision was to "eliminate cus-

toms barriers and outmoded restr-

ictions to allow goods and com-

modities to move freely among the

Discussing the goals of the Arab

Common Market, the statement

said that the freedom of the

movement of persons, capital, national and foreign goods and

commodities, the freedom of resi-

dence, work and employment and

economic activities, in addition to the freedom of transport and

transit as well as the use of the

means of transport including

civilian ports and airports were

among the goals which the Arah

Common Market sought to

achieve and defined in detail the

Arah Common Market was also to

free Arab trade from all restr-

ictions and to exempt Arah pro-

ducts from the various fees and

The Arab Common Market also

provided for the setting up of the

"unified customs zone through

which the freedom of the transfer

of commodities and persons and

capital as well as protection of the

Arah products against foreign

competition could be achieved,"

The statement said that the

impact of the Arah Common

Market was great in developing

Arab trade in recent years. It said

the achievements of the market

were prominent if the cir-

cumstances engulfing the joint

Arah economic action were to be

The statement also said that the

Arah Common Market has also

participated in supporting joint

Arab economic projects recently

established with the aim of

"achieving Arab economic integ-

the statement said.

considered.

taxes," the statement said.

"The aim of establishing the

means to achieve these goals.

Arab states.

To mark 17th anniversary of Arab Common Market

CAEU to host symposium to review inter-Arab trade

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — A symposium will be organised in Amman Thursday on the role of specialised Arab organisations in developing trade among Arab countries and supporting the Arab Common Market.

During the symposium, the participants will discuss a working paper prepared by the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) on the role of the specialised Arab federations in developing trade among the Arab countries and the

ways to develop them. The chairmen of the board of directors and the general secretaries of 14 Arab organisations from the productive sectors will participate in the symposium.

Thursday is the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the Arab Common Market.

The General Secretariat of the CAEU today issued a statement on the anniversary affirming that the decision to establish the market was an advanced step on the path to achieve Arab economic

Yarmouk University signs infrastructure agreement

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (J.T.) — An agreement for constructing the infrastructure of the new site of the Yarmouk University in Irbid was signed at the Yarmouk University liaison office between the university and the South Korean Hanbo group of companies. The agreement was signed for the university by its president Dr. Adnan Badran and for the companies by the chairman of their board of directors Mr. Tesao Jong.

According to the agreement, the company will construct all the roads, and cold and hot-water pipe networks, general sewage, high-pressure and low-pressure lines, car parks, and irrigation pool which will be supplied with purified water to be used for irrigation purposes, a bridge connecting the main street with the university hospital planned to be huilt at the site in the future. The amount of the contract is some JD 10,600,000 and it will be implemented in 750 days.

These structures will constitute the necessary services for all the university buildings which will be established within the 1981-85 five-year plan.

Dr. Badran said after the signing of the contract that the tender for the construction of the engineering school will be made in September 1981, for the science school in 1982 and this will be followed by other tenders for public services huildings, libraries, administrative departments, computer centres, the natural museum, the Islamic cultural centre, and the student centre as well as conference halls.

A ground-breaking ceremony for construction work of the infrastructure of the university site will be held tomorrow morning, at the main campus near the Ramtha intersection on the highway to Irbid.

Hanbo to donate building to Irbid

Another ground-breaking ceremony will be held at noon for a building which Hanbo has donated to the Irhid Municipality to house a children's library. The ceremony, to be attended by Irhid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat, will be held at the Irhid chil-dren's park, located south of the Irhid campus of the Yarmouk University.

Moscow continues to lash out at Reagan for neutron decision_

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (R) - The Soviet Union today described the United States decision to produce the neutron warhead as a calculated step towards unleashing a war of mass destruction using conventional, biological and nuclear weapons.

Commentator Vitaly Korionov, writing in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, said U.S. leaders began preparations in 1945 by dropping atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and

He added that in the late 1970s the process was interrupted when world public opinion foiled President Carter's plans to begin production of the neutron weapon.

"But Reagan's instructions (to produce the neutron weapon) mean that the present administration in the United States is speeding up movement along this fatal path... which is threatening the world with atomic catastrophe," Mr. Korionov said.

"This decision is an integral part of the course steered by the American war machine towards preparation of a war, using not only conventional hut also atomic, biological and neutron weapons," he

Mr. Korionov dismissed U.S. arguments that the weapons would not be deployed in Western Europe and criticised West German officials for describing the decision as a "purely internal affair of the

He suggested there would be opposition to Mr. Reagan's move similar to that which preceded President Carter's decision to ahandon plans to produce the neutron weapon in 1978.

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 12 (R) — Poland's

independent trade union Solidarity today rejected government charges that it was trying to turn itself into a political force and take over the country.

lowing worker protests and

Solidarity issued a statement at

early today. Party leader Stanislaw Kania was reported to have asked to meet Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Inzef

Glemp, an indication that the church might be asked to mediate. (Related story on page 10 There have been a number of

strikes and demonstrations throughout the country in the past few weeks, mainly over food shortages. One of them brought Poland's industrial heartland in

ween controllers and the Ottawa

government to set up fact-finding

The Canadian deal gave Pres-

ident Reagan and his administ-

ration a boost in efforts to keep air

teams to study safety issues.

pay and benefits.

United States.

porting PATCO.

The spokesman said this was not a concession to the government, which granted all workers Saturdays off following strikes earlier this year, but simply an attempt to improve the economic situation. The union also said it would call

all printers out on strike for two days next week, closing the country's newspapers, unless the government stopped wbat Solidarity called an official propaganda campaign against it.

The union leadership also

appealed for all miners and indus-

trial workers to work eight free

Saturdays in order to boost pro-

duction and contribute their bon-

scheme was a voluntary one and

workers could choose which

Saturdays they wanted to work.

A Solidarity spokesman said the

uses to those in urgent need.

The Solidarity statement rejected the government's attempts to blame the union for Poland's economic and social

traffic moving despite his dis-It said the authorities were to missal of 12,000 members of the blame, because the government Professional Air Traffic Conrepresented the same political trollers Organisation (PATCO) forces that had been in power for who struck 10 days ago for more

The union denied that it was acting outside the terms of its statutes Other good news for the administration was a decision by or that it was trying to turn itself into a political party. New Zealand's controllers to lift a

ban on clearing flights to the It said the authorities' demand that it stop all strikes and other The international association of protests, mainly over food shorair controllers has scheduled a tages, demonstrated their mistwo-day meeting starting tomorunderstanding of the situation. It row in Amsterdam to see whether was not Solidarity organising proit should take any action suptests but the people, the statement

Solidarity rejects government charges

But the union said it did not want to get into a slanging match with the government in view of the tense situation in the country fol-

a meeting of its national leadership in Gdansk responding to charges contained in a resolution strikes, mainly over food shor- of the Communist Party central

time to "flush out" backlogs of

passengers held up at airports

when scores of flights across the

The main reason for the can-

cellations was a shutdown of the

Gander control centre, the key-

Canadian link on a crowded North

Atlantic route which usually car-

But Gander reopened this

morning and Canadian officials

said it was working normally. So,

too, were most other Canadian

centres controlling the heavy

The Canadian controllers had

walked ont complaining that the

dismissal of their striking U.S. col-

leagues had made flying over the

The Canadian protests ended

North Atlantic were cancelled

yesterday and Monday.

ries 225 flights a day.

U.S.-Canadian traffic.

United States unsafe.

Transatlantic flights pick up as Canadians resume work But he cautioned it would take after an early morning deal bet-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (R) -Transatlantic air travel showed signs of returning to normal today but long delays still faced thousands stranded in Europe and America by two days of chaos stemming from a strike by 12,000 U.S. air controllers.

Officials on both sides of the Atlantic said they expected the situation to improve, with controllers in Canada working normally for the first time since Mon-

"We expect things to get back to normal today," a U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) officiai said.

Alia weathers strike storm

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 12 -- With all the worldwide pressure and confusion resulting from the air United States and the support strike by Canadian controllers. who got back to work only today, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, did not have to cancel a single nutgoing or incoming flight. Delays, however, were a dif-

ferent matter. According to Mr. Ali Ghandour, president of Alia and chairman of the board, the average delay to New Ynrk bas been between five to six hours for Alia flights, while the international average delay was 18 hours.

Mr. Ghandour told the Jor dan Times that instead of having flights wait in Amsterdam nr Vienna for clearance, Alia had them wait in Amman "since it was more convenient that way." Usually each flight has to

wait for a slot across the North Atlantic. During the restrictive action of the Canadian air traffic controllers which started Monday, only four flights an hour could be accommodated on each of the eastbound or westbound tracks.

Today, as the Canadian controllers resumed normal work, the conditions came closer to normal and there was no delay nn the New York flight nut of Amman, Mr. Ghandour said.

French envoy leavés Tehran in second group of evacuees

LONDON, Aug. 12 (R) — France's ambassador to Iran was among 74 French nationals who left Tehran today on a flight to Paris, a spokesman for Iran's foreign ministry told Reuters.

It was the second major group to leave the country this week following a worsening of diplomatic relations over France's refusal to extradite former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, who fled to Paris on July 29.

The spokesman, Alavi Tabatahai, contacted . from London, said 19 of the group were diplomatic staff and the rest were French citizens asked by their government to leave Iran.

He said Ambassador Guy Georgy, asked by the Iranian government to leave the country last week, was among today's evacuees. Fifty-seven French nationals flew out on Monday.

Violence claims latest clergy victim

Meanwhile, a prominent mosque prayer leader was shot dead in the western Iranian city of Kermanshah last night, Iran state radio said today. It said the victim, Hojatoleslam Agha Bahauddin

Iraqi, was a candidate in a parliamentary byelection to be held in the city. Five of his companions were wounded in the

attack and one of them, a bodyguard, died later in hospital, said the radio in a report monitored by

The group was walking home after evening prayers at Etemadi Mosque when gunmen opened fire,

Hojatoleslam Iraqi was the latest clerical victim of political violence which has also been directed against members of the Majlis (parliament).

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Armenian group plants bombs at Swissair office

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12 (R) - An Armenian nationalist group has claimed responsibility for two bomb blasts which last night damaged the offices of the Swiss airline, Swissair, and injured one person, police said today. An anonymous telephone caller demanded the release of an Armenian nationalist held in Geneva accused of shooting a Turkish diplomat there, police said. The nationalist, Mardiros Jamgotchian, was arrested on June 9. The call to police also said the Swiss government was purusing anti-Armenian policies. One American tourist was slightly injured in yesterday's explosion.

Iranian envoy claims ship with arms to Iraq seized

BAHRAIN, Aug. 12 (R) — Iran has seized a BAHRAIN, Aug. 12 (K) — Iran has seized a Danish ship going into the Gulf which it said was carrying military equipment for Iraq, Iran's ambassador to Kuwait said today. Dr. Ali Shams Ardekani told Reuters by telephone from Kuwait that Iranian warships yesterday ordered the ship to go to a naval base, probably near Bandar Abbas in south Iran. Dr. Shams said he had no details of the ship or its crew, but the military equipment, which he said included napalm, would be kept by Iran. Civilian cargo destined for India, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait would be released, he

'Khomeini massacre' protesters expelled from Norway to Sweden Israeli soldiers were injured yesterday when two

OSLO, Aug. 12 (R) — Sixteen Iranian students who occupied the Iranian embassy here yesterday were taken to the Swedish border and expelled early today, police said. They said the students, opposed to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, faced no charges but did not have valid visas or passports. Their numbers had earlier been put at 20. The demonstrators took over the embassy for seven hours and gave a news conference to demand an end to what they termed

"the Khomeini massacre." They left peacefully. They burned pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini and said they represented a national resistance council led by Masoud Rajavi, the leader of the left-wing Mujahedeen guerrillas who fled to France with ousted Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

Factional fighting reported. among rival Lebanese gunmen

BEIRUT, Aug. 12 (R) - Clashes erupted between rival groups in South Lehanon early today and hospital sources said at least two people were killed and six wounded. Members of the Lehanese Shrite Muslim militia Amal and some leftist Lehanese and Palestinian factions fought with mortars, grenades and heavy machine-guns, local residents said. They reported that the clasbes centred on the coastal area southof Sidon and the inland market town of Nabativeh. The lighting followed extensive bombing of South Lebanon by Israeli jets last month and some Lehanese politicians said Israel had wanted to stir up resentment among the local population towards the Palestinians by hitting civilian targets.

Ambush kills or wounds 20 Israelis in Jordan Valley

DAMASCUS, Aug. 12 (R) - A Palestinian commando unit yesterday ambushed an Israeli patrol in the occupied West Bank of Jordan killing or wounding at least 20 soldiers, a Palestinian spokesman said today. The Palestinian news agency WAFA quoted him as saying the unit also destroyed two Israeli vehicles and seized some weapons. In Israel, a military spokesman said nine army vehicles ran over mines planted by Palestinian commandos in the Jordan Valley. The Palestinian spokesman said the operation was carried out by a group working inside the occupied territories. He said the commando unit suffered no casualties. The unit had been on a reconnaissance mission when it was spotted by an enemy patrol, which tried to pursue it. The commandos set up an ambush near a place called Marj and fought the Israelis "with all types of weapons," the spokesman said without elaborat-

Libyans offer air defence system to fortify Beirut

BEIRUT. Aug. 12 (R) - Libya has affered to provide Lehanon. badly hn in Israeli air strikes last month, with an air defence system, government sources said today. They said a defence ministry committee was examining the offer.

The Beirut newspaper As Safir said the defence system would cost about \$2 billion and would entail the training of 3,500 Lebanese military personnel and technicians. 'We are determined to give Lebanon the means to defend itself,"

one government source stated. "We would welcome any other Arah Yesterday Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said he was

prepared to consider offers from Eastern or Western states for supplying an air defence system. 'Mr. Wazzan said the only condition for accepting an offer was that

the missile network should be operated by Lebanese, The government decided on the need for ground-to-air defence following Israel's nevastating air raids last month on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and South Lebanon in which an estimated 400 people were killed and more than a thousand injured. Lehanon was shown to be defenceless in the face of Israel's sophis-

ticated U.S.-supplied weaponry. The government also decided to repair and modernise 10 Lebanese air force Mirage fighters at a cost of 117 million Lebanese pounds

Syria, which stationed ground-to-air SAM-6 missiles to protect its troops in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley at the end of April, has said it does not have enough of the anti-aircraft radar-guided rockets to protect Beirut as well.

Lehanon bought a network of Crotale surface-to-air missiles over a decade ago, but sold them back to France amid allegations of a corruption scandal surrounding their purchase.

5-year plan forum resumes

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — An open forum on the five-year economic and social development plan for 1981-85 resumed its meetings this morning under Prime Minister Mudar Badran at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

During the meeting, participants discussed the budget, construction plans, general management, monetary policy and the banking system. The aim of the new plan is to achieve a balance between local revenues and government current expenditures by the beginning of 1985.

According to the plan, fiscal policy will be oriented towards increasing savings, pooling resources, encouraging investmeots, curbing inflation, protecting those with low meome, distributing economic activity to secure a better distribution of income among the various areas of the country, dividing the tax burden in a fairer way, supporting the export of processed commodities, encouraging the flow of Arab and foreign investments, increasing the dependence of the gov-

Jordan of Jordan museum

the university's gallery in Irbid.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell

Mazaar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at the University of

* An exhibition of photos by students of Yarmouk University, at

Seminar

* The University of Jordan alumni club will hold a seminar about

Indian independence day

The ambassador of India and Madam Goni invite all Indian

nationals on the occasion of a celebration of Indian independence

Pakistani functions

* The Pakistani embassy celebrates Pakistan's independence day

on Friday with a 9 a.m. flag-raising ceremony and a 5 p.m.

meeting with speeches on Pakistan, to be followed by a cultural

function: both at the chancery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

day on Saturday, at 9 a.m., at their residence.

the handicapped, at 6:30 p.m., on Thursday, at the club premises.

ernment on its local revenues, increasing customs duties on luximproving methods of fiscal administration and keeping the burden of national and foreign debt within reasonable limits.

Fiscal policy will also be focused on increasing local revenues, securing the continued flow of Arab financial support for the Jordanian budget, reducing the current expenditures, securing foreign loans at easy terms, expansion in pooling local resources to finance development through the issuance of development bonds. ending budget-support for fuel and consumer commodities, increasing local revenues of municipalities and making sure that public utilities are providing their services on commercially feasible basis.

The plan specifies a set of measures and methods to achieve these goals. The most important of these is a tax on capital profits from land and property; reviewing the income tax law and encouraging savings and guiding investments; developing methods of income tax assessment and collection;

ury goods, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages; reviewing customs duties imposed on raw materials and other materials used in manufacturing goods; encouraging exports; imposing a fee on mine ores; reviewing the method of calculating the tax imposed on buildings and lands; reviewing the landlord-tenant law to achieve a fairer rent system; improving methods of collecting public funds, and issuing negotiable government bonds. An expanded discussion took

place on several fiscal measures. The prime minister explained that the imposition of a tax on capital profits achieved from land and real estate has come belatedly, although it is a positive and important step.

The prime minister explained that the aim of imposing a mining fee on mine ores is to encourage the transfer of these local ores to local industries, instead of export-

The plan also affirms the significance of developing legislation and administrative regulations, and drawing up guidelines for the recruitment of competent manpower, as well as developing the departments of financial and administrative cootrol through computerisation.

Airport closes down briefly

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — Amman Amport today closed from 2 to 6 p.m. for asphalting work on the runway. The airport will be closed again from 2 to 6 p.m.

Military terms Arabised

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) - The committee on vocabularies at the Jordan Academy of Arabic today completed the Arabisation of scientific terms used by the military maintenance corps. The academy has also finished work on terms used by other military groups. including the engineering corps.



Health Minister Zuhair Malhas (third from left) receives Dr. Mubarak Khadduri (to his left) in Amman on Wednesday (Petra photo)

Hussein receives visiting Omani health minister

AMMAN. Aug. 12 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace this evening Omani Health Minister Mubarak Al Khadduri and his delegation, for a discussion of relations between the two fraternal countries. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Health Minister Zuhair

Earlier today, Dr. Malhas and Dr. Khadduri met to confer on measures taken to eliminate cholera in

Under-Secretary of Health Riz: Al Rasbdan also briefed the Omani delegation on the cholera epidemic and incidence of cholera in Jordan, as well as the ministry's efforts to combat the epedimic.

The Omani delegation arrived in Amman today for a five-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to Petra, the Jordan News Agency. Dr. Khadduri said

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra)-The

Housing Bank has decided to award a JD 1,000 prize to the win-

ning team in this year's Football

Association championship.

It will also allocate a prize for

The Jordanian Soccer Fed-

eration has praised the Housing

Bank's initiative in supporting the

sports movement in Jordan, and

the game of soccer in particular.

the second-place team.

the aim of his visit is to strength health cooperation between the two countries on the basis of an agreement signed last March, during a visit by Dr. Malhas to Oman. He said the agreement pro-vides for the exchange of health expertise and utilising advanced health services, as well as the exchange of visits by health specialists in the two

The delegation today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), accompanied by Dr. Malhas. The guests heard a briefing from RSS Director General Albert Butros on the background of the RSS, its development and role, and the services it is rendering and has rendered. They also visited the various sections of the RSS and its electronic services centre, and heard a briefing on the background, goals and plans of the centre.

Housing Bank 600 M.A.N. trucks sets JD 1,000 for Iraq-Jordan firm soccer prize

LONDON, Aug. 12 (J.T.). The joint Iraqi-Jordanian Overland Transport Company has awarded the West German commercial vehicle and engineering group M.A.N. a DM 270 million contract for the supply of heavy trucks, the Financial Times newspaper has

M.A.N. will deliver 400 60-tonne trucks to operate along the Agaba-Baghdad route.

M.A.N. officials believe their firm won the contract against heavy competition because of its ability to provide a full range of backup services such as repair workshops, water facilities and drivers' camp,

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEF

Madaba elections Saturday

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) --- Municipal elections will take plan in Madaba on Saturday. Nineteen candidates are competing a nine seats on the municipal council, and there are 5,073 eligible voters. Amman Governor Yahya Al Musili today presided over meeting of the candidates, during which they reviewed all matter and arrangements enabling the criticals to vote. The govern called on the candidates to compete ethically and to take as the motto public service and the service of citizens.

Health aide sees Karak governor

KARAK, Aug. 12 (Petra) — The director of heat health care; the Ministry of Health, Dr. Suleiman Al Subeihi, today discussions. with Karak Governor Diab Yousef matters related to water ply in the governorate, and health measures taken by the governorate to protect health and public safety. Dr. Subeihi at toured the southern Jordan Valley for further investigation in the source of the cholera epidemic, and in order to determine it suitability of the drinking water there by taking water samples is laboratery, and here. laboratory analysis.

Iraqi awqaf team leaves

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — A delegation from the Iraqi anguministry left Amman for Jeddah this evening at the end of three-day visit to Jordan, during which it met with several August Ministry officials to discuss means of strengthening cooperation between the two countries' awqaf ministries. The traci deligation, which arrived in Amman last Sunday, included seven high-ranking officials of the Iraqi awqaf ministry.

Pakistani independence day

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — Pakistan will celebrate its ade pendence day on Friday. The Pakistani charge d'affaires à Amman, Mr. Ghayour Ahmad, issued a statement on the one. sion affirming that Pakistan now has good relations with a Islamic countries, and is seeking to preserve and develop the relations, proceeding from the concept of the unity of all blast states which are facing great challenges, particularly that possible the Zionist state. Mr. Ahmad also praised the fraternal relation between Jordan and Pakistan, and said that Jordan enjoys a special favoured status in Pakistan.

Fines for illegal profit

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — The military governor is approved the sentence issued by the court martial sentences Muhammad Al Sa'di to a fine of JD 50 for charging fees for rise in his private car. The governor also approved decisions by the court sentencing George Odeh Abn Khalaf to one month. imprisonment, and two other merchants to fines of JD 70 each in overcharging customers for meals and violating the fixed price hi

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

4.50	neros Koran
4:45	Cartoon
	Children's programme
	Feature film
.7:10	Programme preview
7:25	Local programme
8:00	News in Arabic
	Arabic series
9:30	Wrestling
10:15	Arabic film
	News in Arabic
11:15	Cont. of the film
CHANNE	L 6

... French Programs

8:30

9:00 10:00

10:15

CHANNEL 3	
10:00	
CHANNEL 6	

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

French Programme

News in French

News in Hebrew

News in English

.... Comedy.

1	FOR THURSDAY
7:00 .	Sign or
7:01	Morning Show
7:30 .	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing of
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
	New
14:10	Instrumentals

14:30 Morecambe and wise show

Vews Summary 16:03 16:30 Instrumentals Old Favourites 17:00 Melody Time 17:30 Pop Session **News Summary** 18:03 Jordan in History 18:30 Theatre 45 19:00 News Desk 19:30 **Evening Show** News Summary ... Evening Show 22:00 ... Close down

FOR FRIDAY

/:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:03 Pop Session
10:03 Pop Session
12:00 News Headlines
12:02 Friday Special
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News
14:10 Instrumentais
14-30
14:30 To Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Pop Session
18:90 News Summary
18:30 Top Twenty
19:00 News Desk
19:30 World of Arabian Music
20:00 Andalucia
20:30 Special Feature
21:00 Jazz Hour
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY 639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00 Newsdesk 94:30 Classical Record Review 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Music from Scotland 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Notebook 06:46 The Farming World 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Serenade 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 One in Ten 08:30 John Peel 09:00 World News; Britisb Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad 10:15 Theme and Variations 10:30 My Music 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Portraits of Our Time 11:30 Business Matters 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Roundup 13:00 World News; 24 Hours

News Summery 13:30 Cricket 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours 14:39

Cricket 14:45 Network U.K. 15:00

Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook coo World News; Commentary 16:15 Secood Hearing 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Meridian 17:40 Waveguide 17:45 Sports Round up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Brain of Britain 1981 19:00 Outlook; News Summary: Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Report on Religion 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newsletter 21:20 In the Meantime 21:30 Business Matters 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Rouod-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Merchant Navy 23:30 Meridian

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

04:30 Letter from London 5:30 Of Kings and Men 06:30 Masters of Interpretatioo 07:45 Merchant Navy Programme 08:15 The Maid of the Mill 08:30 Lord Peter Wimey: The Nine Tailors 10:30 Second Hearing 11:25 Ulster News Letter 12:15 Jazz for the Asking 14:15 Key Figures 16:15 Science in Action 17:09 My Music 17:40 The Week in Wales 18:30 Promenae Concert 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Time Off 21:45 Letter from Londoo 23:15 From the Weeklies 23:30 In Remembrance of Things Past **VOICE OF AMERICA**

FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY

GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinioo, anal-yses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features media comments, analyses,

AMMAN AIRPORT

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:

5:30	Jeddah (SV)
8:45	Cairo (EA)
	Aqaba
	Jeddah Kuwait
9:45	Muscat, Dubai Doha, Bahrain

10:05 Abu Dhabi 11:05 Riyadh (SV) 11:40 Cairo (EA 11:45 Rawalpindi (BA) ... Lamaca 15:35 Kuwait (KAC) Amsterdam (KLM) 16:30 17:00 17:15 . Chicago, N. York, Vienna ... London (BA) Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM) 17:55 Cairo 18:30 19:10 Cairo (EA) 20:00 Beirut (MEA) Cairo (EA) 23:55 .. Baghdad DEPARTURES

3:30	Caoo
5:45	Frankfurt (LH)
	eirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
7:00	Aqaba
7:00	Damascus
7:15	Beirut
8:55	Cairo (EA)
9:00	Rome (Alitalia)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:45	Paris (AF)
16:18	Rome
10:30	Lamaca
11:06	Vienna, N. York, Chicago
11:15	Athens, Madrid
11:20	Tripoli, Tunis
11:30	Cairo
11:35	Paris (AF)
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12:00	London
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FOR FRIDAY

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	Zarqa:

Damascus Cairo (EA) . Baghdad

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4:00	Cairo
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FOR FRIDAY
DOCTORS:
Hani Hadadeen
Zarga:
Fathi Qu'war 82757
Irbid:
Musa Malkawi 2449

AJ Salam 36730 73375 Halah 78911

AJ Ghazawi	7379
TAXIS:	
Habi	4220
Al Rambow	
Al Rasbeid	2282
Al Jamamah	6100
AJ Sahra	2120
Jerico	7310
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British Council 3	6147-8
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Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
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Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
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Aussein Youth City	67181
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Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
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Joiversity of Jordan Librar	843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Flotel, Lions Amman Club. Meetings

the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 Rotary Clob. Meetings every

Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday lnn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Yearmund. Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Min

100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Moscam:
Has an excellent collection of the

antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics,

and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabai Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel.

FOR THURSDAY Fair. Ast FOR FRIDAY Dhuhr Ast

Maghreb LOCAL **EXCHANG** DATES

Saudi riyal	99.6/99.
Lebanese nound	/3.3/
Syrian pound	54,555
Iraqi dinar	725/73
Kuwaiti dinar	1120/112
Egyptian pound	380/39
Qatari riyal	93/93.
UAE dirbam	92.5/7
Omani riyal	975/90
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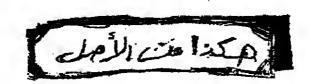
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Firstaid, fire, police Fire headquarters ...

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English 24 hours a day for emergency	spoken
Airport information (ALIA) 922	05/92206
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
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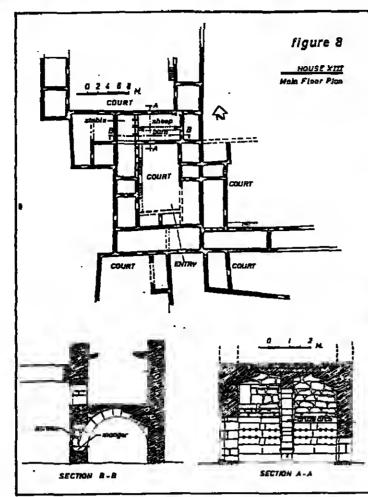
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90	Grapefruit
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istory merges t Umm 1 Jimal



Plan and sections of an ancient bouse with Druze reconstruction

MAFRAQ — Umm Al Jimal, a ruined city in the northern Jordanian desert, is not a name that rings so familiarly to the ear as Petra and Jerash. Yet after these, it is one of Jordan's most important archaeological monuments.

Perhaps its relative obscurity is due to the fact that Umm Al Jimal was a plain everyday town, lacking the awesome monumentality of Petra and the grandeur of Jerash. Its plain sombre basalt buildings are no match for towering carved red sandstone or triumphal arches; yet nonetheless Umm Al Jimal, as shown by the archaeologists, has much to offer. It gives us a glimpse of how ordinary Arabs lived their lives from the first century B.C. to the eighth century

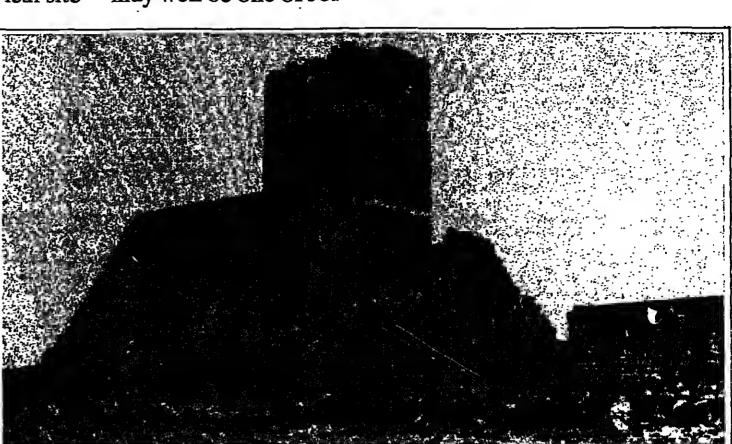
A seasoo of archaeological excavation this summer was the fourth part in a five-phase project that is being mounted over a tenyear period, from 1972-1982. The ultimate goal of this project is to find and define the five different eultures - early and late Roman. early and late Byzantine and Umayyad - that Umm Al Jimal is thought to comprise.

Leading a large team of 38 archaeologists and 40 workmen was Dr. Ben de Vries, who doubles his role as director with the position of architect surveyor. The six-week dig was sponsored by the Department of Antiquities, Calvin College in Michigan (where Or. de Vries is based), the American Schools of Oriental Research and Several small grants, including one from the Kyle Kelso foun-

Before Dr. de Vries initiated the present project in 1972, a minimal amount of work had been done at Umm Al Jimal. The first major project was the survey by Princeton University in 1904 directed by H.C. Butler, who mapped the city and developed plans and elevations for some of the major buildings, the publication of which has served as a basic reference on the site ever since.

After that, G. Horsefield in 1937 took some aerial photographs. Nelsoo Glueck, in the 1940s, asserted that the Nabataean influence on Umm Al Jimal was due to commercial and strategic interest rather than in the form of a dense settlement as was previously supposed (because of the lack of pottery and the abun-

Umm Al Jimal -- a relatively little-known northern archaeological site -- may well be one of Jordan's most important, Meg Abu Hamdan writes.



Umm Al Jimal's monuments are built of sombre black basalt

dance of inscriptions). Finally, in 1956, Corbett did a detailed study on one of Umm Al Jimal's churches.

To the rescue

When Dr. de Vries came in 1971, he told the Jordan Times, he was "amazed that a site of this magnitude and in such an excellent state of preservation was not being worked oo," and he decided it needed to be 'rescued' from oblivion." So between 1972 and 1974 he and his team worked part time on the completion of the 1904 Butler architectural survey, ending this period with a probe excavation to confirm the history of occupation. Io 1977 the archaeological work continued with excavation of a representative part of the southern half of the city, and with preservation work.

From this body of work many conclusions and indicators about who lived at Umm Al Jimal, when and how, emerged. The currently seen remains of the city began to develop in Late Roman times, although the city was founded in the Early Roman period, when it enjoyed considerable Nabatean

Its people, although mixed first with the Romans and then the Greeks -- as indicated by the influences these cultures exerted on the language and the architecture - were predominantly the indigenous local Arabic-speaking

Their settling at Umm Al Jimal seems strange when the ruin is seen in today's looely context. But in antiquity, the site was just five kilometres away from the great Roman highway the Via Nova, and in visible proximity were the two desert castles of Qasr Al Hallabat and Hammam AJ Sarkh. So perhaps the nomadic population of the region decided to settle at Umm Al Jimal after being attracted to a more sedentary life by the new stability of the Roman order; or possibly they were even encouraged to do so by the Roman authorities, in the same way as the modern bedouins have been by the Jordanian government.

The settlement of the region would have been very attractive to both Romao and Byzantine authorities too, as it would have helped fortify their frontiers against the twin threats of oomadic raiding and Persian invasioo. Umm Al Jimal would have been one of 70 similar communities in the region which supplied manpower, animals and foodstuffs to the forts and camps in its vicinity, who in return would protect the city - as the city's rather weak meanedring wall seemed sufficient only to keep animals io and the odd raider out.

The city continued to prosper in the same manner after the Islamic conquest during the Umayyad dynasty, mainly because it was near to the administrative centre of the vast empire, Damascus, But in A.D. 750 the empire's ceotre shifted to Baghdad, and it was this move -- combined with an earthouske after which Umm Al Jimal was not rebuilt - that caused the decline in importance of the area.

No attempts at resettlement were made from that time until the second decade of the 20th century, so that Butler had the advantage of working on an undisturbed site. But major alterations in structure resulted from a Druze settlement of the site than began around 1910, and lasted for three struction and unusual design.

decades. This Druze community worked coergetically at the reconstruction of the ancient buildings in order to make them babitable. as seen in the oumerous ceilings and roofs still intact today. These are ofteo mistaken for ancient work, because the Druze were adept at copying the ancient methods of construction. Now Umm Al Jimal is inhabited around the fringe of its ruins by a Syrian bedouin tribe.

The ruins visible above ground today are largely the product of the latest remodelling and occu-pational phases of the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods. There are a city wall with four gates; at least 159 private housing complexes; two public buildings; 14 ehurches, and an aqueduct system supplying at least 17 open and eight covered reservoirs -extremely sopbisticated hydraulic engineering that made the best use of the meagre and sporadic water

From these remains it can be estimated that the late Byzantine population at Umm Al Jimal totalled at least 5,000. All the buildings were constructed in basalt -- which, because it is very hard and has great tensile strength, allowed certain distinctive architectural features -one of which was corbelling. Large pieces of hasalt are anchored by the wall to cantilever the wooden or stone ceilings and roofs. In the same way are huilt the dangerous-looking stairs that usually climb up the outside of a build-

The huildings were of a high quality, as is testified to by their remarkable state of preservation today, some still standing four storeys high. The majority of the walls are of a simple rubble-filled type, two faces of the wall being built independently and the space between filled with small stones, ehips and soil. The two faces are held together only by the ceiling corbels and stairway treads, and by a plaster coating inside and out which would then have been painted, so that Umm Al Jimal, in antiquity would have been a much gayer place than the grey ruin of

Over the doorways and windows some interesting forcerelieving devices have been used - such as circular windows and small arches above the openings.

Traditional design

The designs of the houses are all on the traditional Middle Eastern pattern -- a single entry opens onto a central enclosure or courtyard surrouoded by a multistoreyed complex of rooms. Io most cases the bottom floor was used to house animals. Many houses have rooms with well constructed mangers and lethering devices for large animals, as well as a large room for the simple penning of sheep and goats.

This architectural arrangement indicates that a great deal of atteotion was paid to the proper care of domestic animals, and that they were a major component of the Umm Al Jimal economy.

There is still much to learn about Umm Al Jimal, and among the things the team has been investigating this season is the real age, from its well-preserved facade, of the "Nahatean Temple" (so called by Butler), and evidence of the real function of the "Praetorium" -- named thus by Butler simply because of its fine quality of con-

The excavation of a complex of stores and shops to confirm the hypothesis that the area was a'souq and the dating of various parts of the water system that was the key to life at Umm Al Jimal will both give much insight into

the everyday lives of its people. One of the most important aspects of this year's work was the consolidation (preservation) of a housing complex. In exchange for this service the Department of antiquities supplied Dr. de Vries with 40 local workmen who, in addition to clearing soil from all the working areas, invisibly injected cement into the spaces between the double walls -- as was future generations to come and done for the barracks wall in 1977 see how ordinary Arabs of the past

This particular complex was ebosen because it has a courtyard with ruins indicating it was one house for an extended family, and also because it is elaborately and interestingly detailed. Dr. de Vries is oot concerned about reconstruction at this time. because, as he says, a priority must be given to preventing further decay before one can begin thinking in terms of rebuilding.

The preservation of Umm Al Jimal will be continued by the Department of Antiquities in future seasons; so this strange lonely place will be kept alive for which will prevent further col- lived their everyday lives.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

INVITATION TO TENDER FOR EXPANSION OF AMMAN JUNCTION NETWORK

(Category IV of the expansion of urban telephone exchange and transmission network project)

NO. TCC 7/81

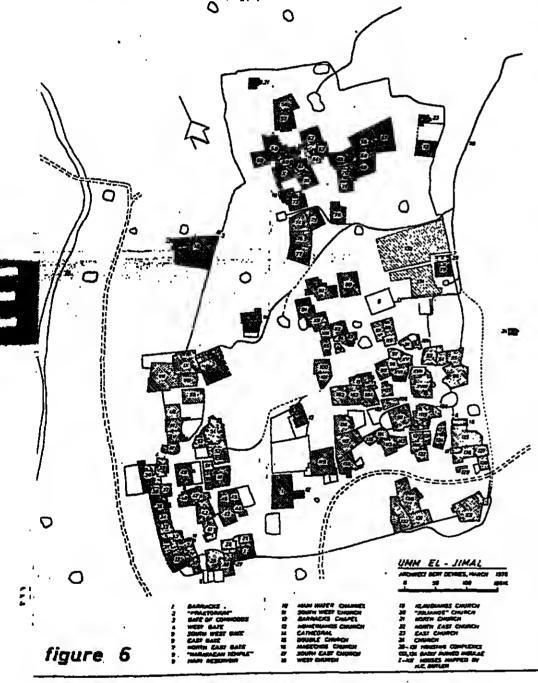
The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision and installation of cable and radio PCM systems for the expansion of the Amman junction network.

A. Agents can obtain tender documents from. the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman for a price of JD 160 (not reimburseable) at the following address:

Secretary of Tender Committee **Telecommunications Corporation** P.O. Box 1689, Amman, Jordan Telex 21221 Jortel Jo.

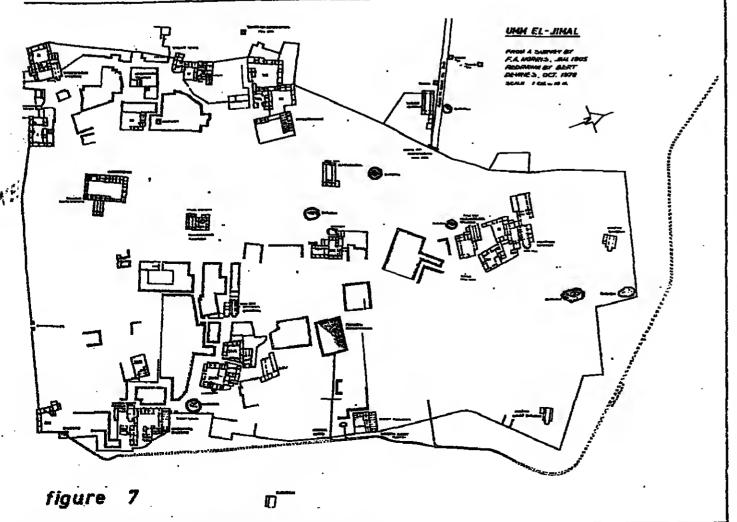
- B. Bids should be submitted, in accordance with the general conditions for tender specified in volume 1, to TCC headquarters in four copies, each in a closed envelope, sealed with red wax, and its covers labelled with the words "Bid for Expansion of Amman Junction Network (Category IV); Tender No. TCC 7/81 -Original, 1st copy, 2nd copy, 3rd copy."
- C. The deadline for bid submission to the. Telecommunications Corporation in Amman, is 1400 hours on Thursday, 15th October, 1981.
- D. The tender documents consist of:
 - 1. Volume 1. General Conditions of Tender and Contract, with attached additional instructions/ requirement to
 - 2. Volume V. Technical specifications for Amman junction network.
- E. All tenderers will be required to submit a bid bond in the amount of five per cent of tender price with the proposal (original
- F. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of the tender doucments.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail **Director General Telecommunications Corporation** Amman, Jordan.



Umm Ai Jimal as known after several seasons of excavation...

d as originally seen in 1905 (drawings courtesy of Dr. Bert de Vries)





One more try, Jimmy?

REMEMBER JIMMY Carter? It seems the man cannot let a bad thing die. When he welcomed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to dinner in Plains, Georgia, earlier this week, the former American president insisted: "It is time for all Palestinian leaders to forgo the use of violence and to recognise. Israel's right to exist in peace...and it is time for the Israeli military occupation to end and for freedom and full autonomy to be granted to the Palestinians...this is what was promised at Camp David."

And this is precisely why Camp David has been rejected by the overwhelming majority of Arabs.

Mr. Carter, and all his countrymen and women, someday will have to put an end to their Fantasy world in which the Israelis must be recognised by the Arabs as being entitled to statehood and independence, while the Palestinians are only to be granted full autonomy by the Israelis. This is a spineless performance, and an insulting, unacceptable commitment to inequality. Why does Israel deserve statehood, while the Palestinians only deserve autonomy? Who is Mr. Carter to make such an unbalanced promise?

The fact remains, however much Mr. Carter and his people in America wish to ignore it, that the Palestinian leadership has in principle accepted the existence of Israel, according to the national political programme compounded during the past 16 years by the Palestine National Congress. The Palestinian people have opted for coexistence with Israelis, either in one large secular, democratic state or in two separate states in Palestine. The Israelis and the Americans have not reciprocated the gesture. Until they do, war will continue to be the primary means of political expression.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'L Every now and then, the administration of U.S. President Reagan tries to leak some reports and statements, and adopt certain positions primarily intended to beautify the ugly picture of the United States to the world public, which has condemned Washington's absolute hias in favour of the Zionist entity and constantly ignored the legitimate Arah rights. The decision of the U.S. president yesterday to stop the delivery

.....

of another number of the F-16 planes to Israel, temporarily, does not go beyond this framework, despite the fahricated protest hy the enemy government which aims at obtaining more American aid, and aims at prompting Washington to participate in the campaign of misleading intended to persuade the area's peoples that American policy towards the Middle East is independent and neutral in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Consequently, sources of the Israeli foreign ministry hastened to declare its strong indignation at the American decision, while other Zionist quarters went along with the campaign of misleading to the point of requesting Menachem Begin to postpone his forthcoming visit to Washington in a protest against this deci-

Peculiarly enough, this campaign comes at a time when the Washington Post is reporting that the Reagan administration is considering, carefully and seriously, the possibility of signing a joint defence agreement between the United States and Israel.

Moreover, the planes whose delivery has been delayed does not add anything new to the American arms arsenal in Israel and does not change the balance of power in the area. Thus we can conclude that the clamour being made in Washington and Tel Aviv about the delay of the delivery of the planes is fabricated.

It is time for the Reagan administration to he persuaded that such falsehoods cannot persuade the Arah Nation that the United States is neutral; and such falsehoods cannot persuade the Arab Nation either that it should regain its lost confidence in the United States. The only thing which can restore this confidence is Washington's ahandonment of its aggressive policy against the Arah Nation and emharking seriously towards peace by recognising the primary issue - namely the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state over their soil.

AL DUSTOUR: For the second time, Washington is playing the game of the temporary delay of delivering a new batch of sophisticated planes to Israel. Washington believes that by doing so, it can deceive the Arabs

and the world by its claims of its intention to continue the efforts to achieve what it calls the just peace in the Middle East. This American game could have succeeded had the decision of

delay become a decising of a long-term actual freezing of the financial and military aid to Israel. Such a change of policy would convince the Arabs, before the Israelis, that halting military aid is a real penalty to Israel for the crimes it has committed and for its aggressive, expansionist policy.

However, as long as the decision is temporary, then the penalty is out of question and the delay will not have any effect on the Begin government, because the arms and military equipment which Israel has enables it to dispense with the new planes.

It is time for Washington to review the policy of arming Israel because this policy has given the Zionist entity arms and military equipment beyond all limits, and military superiority has become an incentive for Israel to carry out further acts of aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab states.

Events have proven that the American claims are haseless. Arming Israel to the teeth has tempted Israel to follow the policy of expansion, and consequently the American policy of arming Israel has become a protection for Israel's conquests and for the defence of the Israeli empire. The Arab states should take a firm stand, forcing the United States to stop its deceptive policy, and the Arabs have more than one option to exercise real pressure on the United States to change its policy which is committed to



RED & BLACK

The new five-year plan

By Jawad Ahmai

The five-year development plan (1981-1985) is now being discussed by a cross-sectional group of the country, in order to say their word on it.

The high-powered group is headed by the prime minister who also heads the government responsible for the plan's implementation.

The plan aims at increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by more than 10 per cent annually in real terms. To do this, its total expenditures are expected to reach JD 2.800 million - of which about JD 1,500 will be fmanced by the government, and the rest will come from the private sector. In this case, the Jordanian government is expected to borrow more than JD 700 million.

It may seem on the surface that the cost of the plan is too large, especially if compared with previous ones.

For instance, the previous plan (1976-80) was expected to cost around JD 765 millinn in 1975 JDs, or about JD 1000 million in current prices. Technicians are worried over the fact that Jordan's absorotive capacity and availability of required ingredients may fall short, and thus create bottlenecks and apply further pressures on inflationary ten-

Although such fears are well placed and they are well taken, they, however, fall under the assumption that the current efficiency coefficients in the economy will persist. The administrative and human reforms required to enhance efficiency may not materialize during the plan period, but an honest try must be exerted in order to remedy all symptoms of sluggishness and underemployment of all available

For instance, there is the worry that the size of the domestic labour force is inadequate to meet the requirements of expending such large sums of money. Yet, we must admit that the available labour force is utilised way below the optimal levels. Moreoever, there are labour sources that are scarcely tapped... such as women, retired government personnel, students in summer.

The bulkness of the ernment staff must be de with, and better placement p icy within the economy at la should take place.

Another major bottlenec the availability of basic service and utilities in many paris the country where, if such a vices are available, the inve ment capacity will be we much enlarged. The expedie implementation of these p iccis will make it easier spend whatever funds f could be pumped into economic stream.

Thus, one hopes, and o may comfortably assume, th availability of foreign exchan does not and should not impo a constraint on our econo development plans. On t contrary, the real challen that stands to face us are plan is to prove that we s worthy of that; and that were spend the money with define and expertise.

A last word should be said The planners who wrote is plan document deserve all a thanks and appreciation hope they will deserve it same in December, 1985.

Finding alternative routes

By Patrick Cockburn

Since the start of its war with Iran, Iraq has been turned into an almost entirely landlocked country. Even when at peace, the country was limited to its two southern ports of Basra and Umm Qasr, the former suffering from severe congestion.

Today Basra can no longer be used; it is intermittently bom-harded from the other side of the Shatt Al Arab waterway hy Iranian guns at Abadan. This compels the Iraqis to rely on trade routes through Kuwait, Jordan, Turkey and Syria. Between Agaha and Baghdad, long lines of lorries trundle across the narrow hut passable desert road.

Since the start of the war surface transport systems have worked well, though Iraq is not revealing the extra expense of the long haul involved. The only road to become impassable is that running north from Kuwait to the west of the Euphrates River, which last December developed ruts up to the hubcaps of cars. This is now being repaired.

Freight torwarders report no difficulties in acquiring sufficient trucks. Many of the initial prohcargo had to be diverted away from Basra, have been resolved. At that time. Marubeni had a shipload of cars dumped at Khorsakan in the United Arah Emrates. which was eventually brought round to Aqaba and then to

Nevertheless, there are still shortages of high-volume goods, such as cement and bricks, and also of steel reinforcement hars. This is the result of the acceleration of project development as much as the war. The development budget was increased for 1981 by 28 per cent to \$20.6 billion. Even before the outhreak of the conflict, the country was expecting to import some 4 million tonnes of cement on top of its own nominal production capacity of 7 million tones

The Iragis have always been nervous of the danger posed by its narrow outlet to the sea and its generally hostile political relations with Syria. In the past, the Syrians have hanned overland traffic to

Iraq, closed down the oil pipeline to the Mediterranean and even cut the Istanhul-Baghdad railway, lems caused by the war, when which runs through 90 kilometres of Syrian territory.

As a result, Iraq has looked for alternative shipping routes. Most of its 900,000 harrels a day oil exports now flow through the 1.000 kilometre-long pipeline through Turkey. The two oil terminals in the Gulf were severely damaged by the Iranians last December.

Iraq wants not only to build up a modern transport system but also to ensure that it has a number of alternative routes. Elsewhere, the Iraqis are push-

ing ahead with better roads, the most important of which is a new motorway tually link the Jordanian border to Kuwait by way of Baghdad.

The French are building a new airport at Baghdad at a cost of some \$750 million and another \$37 million is being spent on a new

airport at Basra in the south. There is also a massive project to huild railways between

Baghdad and Hussaiba on the Syrian border and a southern route linking the capital with the port of Umm Qasr. The first contract has already been awarded to Mendes Junior of Brazil. The aim is to build a railway network of 2,700 km of which 1,700 km will be a double track. In Baghdad, a group of British

consultants have started work on a design and supervision contract for the Baghdad urban transport system. One problem is that the Iragi capital, with a rapidly increasing population of 3.3 million, is widely dispersed along the Tigris River: In the past, the high water table has prevented the construction of tall buildings and. thus, heavy concentration of population. A large number of huses and metro stations now will lation's needs.

At the moment, public transport is weak. Many government to see decrepit vehicles being offices have thier own mini-buses nursed along by drivers at 30 miles and coaches to pick up their work- per hour because greater speed is force. The number of private cars beyond the vehicle's capacity. The

on the street is limited by government quota. There is often a waiting time of two years for the delivery of new cars, usually Toyotas and Datsuns, and the total number of private cars is probably less than 400,000. This is only a

only 12 per cent of Iraq's. It is not uncommon in Baghdad

little more than twice the number

problem is aggravated by chronic shortage of space pur Overall, Iraq, mainly h

locked between the Gulf and Mediterranean, wants not on build up a modern transport tem but also to ensure that it be number of alternative to to brush aside the hostility of or more of its neighbours, suf Iran and Syria, by using of roads and railways.

Financial Times news featu

EDITOR'S NOTE: Appeared in yesterday's edition of the Jordan Times the first part of the text of the Israeli coalition agreement. Following is the second and final part of the text.

A private members' hill concerning ancient graves will be presented to the coaltion leadership, similar to the private members' hill submitted to the previous coaltion leadership.

46. Foreign students in yeshivot will receive support equal to that of students at universities.

47. Information presented to new immigrants on their arrival in Israel will note, in the education section, the availability of schools of the independent education system and of Beit Ya'acov (in addition to state and state religious

48. A special annual hudget of IS700m. will be provided for various kinds of yeshivot (general, secondary, hesder, vocational, academies for girls), and Tora educational projects. All allocations will appear in the state hudget, will he channelled through the relevant ministries, and will be subject to examination by the state comptroller.

49. Sections 173 and 214 of the penal code (1977) will be scrupulously observed, especially concerning radio and T.V. hroadcasts.

50. Maintenance of existing settlement movement frameworks and those to arise in the future. Reliance on the cooperative associations as the appropriate channel for dealing with settlements. Treatment of individual cases through the agriculture ministry will continue.

51. continuing to foster the growth of new settlement throughout the country by provision of means of production, water and housing, irrespective of movement affiliation.

52. The government will establish community settlements for the younger generations of veteran moshavim in the vicinity of their parents' settlements, with the construction undertaken by the residents and with government aid.

53. The prime minister will assure the necessary coordination among government ministries in

order to enforce the "Kanovitz" law against air pollution.

54. Clauses 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the previous coalinon agreement will be put into effect within 12 months.

55. In addition to equal status for the independent Agudaaffiliated school system, consideration of the special needs of the Aguda system for boys and girls at all levels: kindergarten, primary, Talmud, Tora, secondary and Beit Ya'acov.

56. The number of pupils in the secondary Aguda schools for girls, including teachers' seminaries and academies, will also be determined by taking into account the purpose of the studies, the same will hold in similar educational institutions.

57. The Aguda school network at all levels will receive a share of the development hudget equal to its weight in the entire school system. In addition, a coalition com- productivity. mittee will examine the lag in construction for Aguda schools and will propose ways to close the gap by hringing them up to the standards of the state school system.

5g. The kindergarten network Ya'acov and the Jerusalem system, both educationally and hudget-wise.

59. In every neighbourhood where there are religious residents, Aguda-affiliated schools and kindergartens will be established on the basis of need. Aguda schools will be included in the plans of new neighbourhoods for the ultra-orthodox. The government will ensure that local authorities provide the necessary services for the Aguda educational system at all levels, in accordance with the local stan-

60. In light of the upsurge in assimilation in the Diaspora now striking at significant portions of the Jewish people, existing meas- advisory council composed of

The Israeli coalition agreement

ures to strengthen and develop Jewish secondary boarding schools (pnimiyot) in the Diaspora will he expanded. Sufficient resources will thus be made available for existing institutions and additional resources will be provided for new institutions throughout the Diaspora, especially in areas where assimilation has taken the greatest toll.

61. The government will take steps to introduce a five-week work week throughout the economy. Realisation of this aim will be gradual and measures will be adopted to maintain labour 62. A state pension law will be

passed ensuring all citizens of a decent standard of living in old age, while preserving workers' existing rights. 63. Legislation assuring a

of Agudat Israel (including Ben minimum wage will be completed, providing that the minimum wage Aguda) will be regarded as part of will be 50 per cent of the average the Aguda independent school wage in the economy. The level set will be revised periodically to prevent erosion.

64. Tax reductions for industrial workers will be instituted.

65. A housing law will be enacted defining the rights of various sectors of the population to housing with the aim of ensuring decent housing for all in accordance with family size and means. 66. The government will encourage rental housing.

67. Legislation for large families will be completed in the coming session of the Knesset.

68. Project Renewal will be expanded, encouraging the participation of religious institutions where necessary. A supreme

coalition representatives will be established in conjunction with the minister responsible for project renewal.

69. The government will encourage development areas hy giving them preference in the provision of public services and in locating new industry, and by providing tax reductions and housing to encourage people to move

70. In the framework of the housing ministry's huilding for young couples, special housing projects for religious young couples will be huilt each year. The government will ensure that in each new settlement or neighbourhood, religious institutions such as synagogues, mikvaor, kindergartens and schools will be included as an integral part. These institutions will be constructed along with the rest of the infrastracture of public huildings, in accordance with the size of the population.

71. The ministry of housing will make possible the establishment of religious neighbourhoods, within the framework of new quarters in Jerusalem and other parts of the country. Efforts will be made for the construction of quarters which include rental housing. Special attention will be paid to housing for young couples, when one of the partners is the fifth or more child in his family.

The status of old-age homes of the Tiferet Banim organisation and of Haredi bomes will be equalised with that of the joint distribution committee and Mishan. The government promises to hudget substantial funds for the establishment of old-age bomes partners.

for the religious public, and to aid in the establishment of a nursing department for the Tiferet Banim old-age homes.

72. The government will work for the establishment of a free education system from the age of three years. The development will take place gradually, with preference heing given, respectively, to distressed neighbourhoods, development towns, immigrant towns and large families. Preference will be given to places where new construction is not necessary. The government will take annual steps to carry out this programme within the next four years, and will make every effort to realise it during the term of the Tenth Knesset.

The government will carry out, in theory and in practice, the decisions of the Etzioni committee. 73. The government will con-

tinue proceedings leading to the passage of a national health bill. The minister of health will confirm in writing that he will make every effort to attain agreement on the details of the law. If there are differences of opinion, they will be resolved by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Minister of Interior Dr. Yosef Burg.

74. Within six months, Israel lands administration apartments will be offered for sale to their residents, in accordance with the proposed law presented to the

75. Land owned by the lands authority and held by settlers will be registered or offered for sale to the settlers or to their organisation. The details will be ter will make every possible elling clarified between the coalition

76. State lands will be sold purposes of housing and saving in the framework of the 100,0 dunums determined by law, in effort to complete such sales the end of the term of the Ta Knesset.

77. The following laws will: passed by the Knesset within a year:

- Compulsory arbitration essential services;

- Amendments to the p tected tenants law (apartiac and business), in cases where causes difficulty;

-- Reform aimed at easing the direct and indirect tax burden an the removal of unnecessary inte including husiness taxes levied b local anthorities.

78. The sale of shares is go ernment companies will be con tinued.

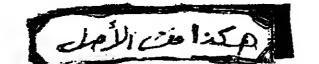
79. Efforts will be made ! eliminate duplication in go ernment administration. 80. The justice minister wi

examine the existing laws l determine whether the legal state of a wife is undermined by com mon law wives, and if the commo law wife is given the rights of married woman

81. The government will wor for the establishment of free basi education for adults, and Fi appropriate means to carry of this goal. An inter-ministern committee will be established ! examine the way adult education teachers are employed.

82. The prime minister wi bring before the government, one of its meetings in the nex futures, a proposal for the establi ishment of a second television channel.

83. The prime minister believe that since the notion of conversion is in essence halachic, there is 1 need to amend the law of return and to include in it the word "conversion according to Halacha" (giur k'halacha). It order to do this, the prime minis to assemble a Knesset majority to the aforementioned amendment



مكذا من الأمل

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 13-14, 1981.

JORDAN TIMES PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE DAY SUPPLEMENT

Produced by IRSHAD NAJAM



-- aid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan.



Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan in Amman.

"Islam is not only a set of rituala, traditions and spiritual doctrines. Ialam is also a code for every Muslim which regulates his life and his conduct in even public politics and economica and the like. It is based on the highest principles of honour, Integrity, fairplay and justice for all. In Islam there is no difference between man and man. The qualitles of equality, liberty and fraternity are the fundamental principles of Islam. Islamic principles today are as applicable to life as they were 1,300 years ago."

- QUAID-E-AZAM



MESSAGE FROM MR. GHAYOOR AHMED, CHARGE D' AFFAIRES, EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN, AMMAN, ON THE INDEPENDENCE DAY OF **PAKISTAN**

I am immensely pleased to know that the Jordan Times is publishing a Supplement on Pakistan to mark the Independence Day of Pakistan-the 14th of August-and thank the Management of the paper for this noble gesture. I am confident that through this supplement the readers of the esteemed paper would be able to know more about Pakistan and the efforts being made by that country in different walks of life.

It would be recalled that under the able guidance of Quaid-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah the establishment of Pakistan on the 14th of August 1947, in the face of heavy odds, was a great achievement which not only broke the shackles of colonial bondage but also created a society to enbale the Muslims of the Sub-Continent to order their lives according to the injunctions of Islam. Unfortunately the fate did not allow the Quaid-Azam to consolidate the State be had founded so arduously and the

Nation lost its sense of direction. It is, however, heartening to see that the people of Pakistan have at last been rescued form the throes of their aimless journey and they are once again moving in the right direction that is, towards the establishment of an order in Pakistan based on the pristine values of Islam.

Also, taking a cue form its Founder, Pakistan is also now playing an active part in promoting the unity of the Islamic world which is faced with a formidable challenge, especially at the hands of the Zionist entity. It is hoped that through the individual and collective efforts of its people and with the support of its well-wishers, particularly in the Arab and Muslim world, Pakistan would not only be able to overcome its own difficulties but would also play an important role for the restitution of the rights of the Muslim people throughout the

THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Sharif-al-Mujahid

o stretch of imagination can ithout purpose be deemed . This is as true of nations as ividuals. In the ultimate s, the raison d'etre of a is defined and determined ideals to which its members be. And ideals alone help a nation with a sense and y of purpose, to pursue tly and resolutely the goals

set before itself. e the dawn of history, Asian as largely developed on al lines. Here, in Pakistan, nical leaven to a democratic sation is provided by Islam alone could spell out the significance of a democratic in the Pakistani context. In any case, to the Muslims, Islam is tain eternal, spiritual and ethical more than a religion in the Western sense. It "is the totality of a culture in both its social and individual aspects; it is also a way of life" - a comprehensive weltanschauung that embraces social, political and cultural aspects of buman behaviour and endeavour.

For Pakistan, which is overwhelmingly Muslim, it should not, therefore, be surprising that her national life and ideals are fashioned by the ideology of

SPIRITUAL & ETHICAL VAL-

The Pakistanis believe in cer- promotion of buman welfare, they

values which are drawn from the fount of Islam. Islam has over the centuries provided for these people the inspiration to dream, the energy to actualise their dreaming, and the discipline to keep personal ambitions within the bounds of overall national goals and general social welfare.

Under the influence of Islam and on the basis of their own historical experience in the subcontinent, the Indo-Pakistani Muslims had developed a tradition of loyalties, emotions, discipline. Whatever they could do or achieve in the realm of national progress or contribute to the could only by invoking this trad- THE ISLAMIC WAY OF LIFE ition. For Pakistan, therefore, the only enduring policy which can ensure justice and morality in her activities, both within and without, can be the one which is based on the transcendent Islamic ideol-

Apart from the logic of the (Pakistani) situation, the natural inclination of the Pakistanis also led them to embrace this ideology and integrate it within the foundational groundwork of their nationhood and state. And this ideology is what they generally call "the Islamic way of life."

It would be worth discussing bere the place of ideas in the development, integration and life of a society, as well as in the life of human beings, both as individuals and as members of a society. Since the nineteenth century, it may be remembered, the ideological character of most huamn thinking has come to be increasingly recognised. While conceding squarely the wide-ranging influence of socio-economic factors in

the formulation of a set of ideas held in any society, it is yet recognised that ideation -- that is "ideas" or "idea-system" -- has "an important function -- perhaps an indispensable one -- in human activity".

In his discussion, chiefly, of the place of ideas in the formative centuries, and somewhat in the later history, of Islam, Montgomery Watt ("Islam and the Integration of Society") has called attention to the crucial role played by ideational - that is, religious -- factors in the integration of the Islamic society. Although that society comprised a variety of peoples and races, each one with its own particular social and economic setting and bearing, the ideational factors, be asserts, had endowed it with "a strong feeling of brotherhood and measure of barmony". Watt mentions two chief functions of ideation in social life-

"to clarify and express and make manifest for the members of a society the ends which it is pursuing, and to place the various ends in an order of subordination and superordination... (And) once an ideational system has been adopted by a society, it tends to guide and direct subsequent

activities'. That is, "the function - or at least a function -- of ideation is to make it possible for a large number of men to cooperate consciously". Anyone conversant with the nature and course of the Pakistan movement, and with Pakistan would readily recognise the cruciality of ideational factors in bringing about coehesion. coherence, and collaboration between racially, linguistically and economically disparate units or groups comprising Muslim India and the Pakistani nation, as the case may be.

Yet another overriding reason for Pakistanis to subscribe to an ideology - in this case, the Islamic idea or, value-system - may be stated in terms of Watt's evaluation of "the place of ideas in the development of a great society like the Islamic empire".

Economic and Social factors alone the asserts) cannot attract men to such a society and hold it together; there must also be ideational, that is religious, factors. Above all, men must be able to see that membership of the society gives significance to their lives as individuals, and that involves them seeing that the life of the society bas a significant place in the world as a

While some of the points in the idea-system themselves call to activity, ideation as well leads, and must lead, to activity. Moreover, ideation, to become deep-rooted, must need be butressed by outward expression in communal activity. Indeed, ideation become meaningful and significant in the social life of a people only to the extent they find crystalline and institutional expression in it.

In institutionalising a set of ideas in a given society, the people as a whole must endeavour, both individually and collectively. But at once vital and positive.

Indeed, for the state to act as a neutral observer is neither consequential, nor even enough. On the contrary, it should create such conditions as are most conducive to translating the idea-system -that is, their cherished ideals into social action. It should help in building up a "good society" a la Greek -- except that this society is to be based upon the Islamic value-system, the system in which the Pakistanis fervidly believe. The state should thus help its people in leading the Islamic way of

This, in short, is the meaning and significance of the term "Islamic ideology" which Pakistan professes to adhere to. Yet this ideology, this way of life, is not something that has been inculcated or acquired after the foundation of the new state; nor is it something that has been forced from above. Nor, by any chance, it is a new manifesto that the Pakistanis presented to themselves on the morrow of their freedom.

On the contrary, it is old as Islam itself. More important, the Indo-Pakistan Mulsims were able to weld themselves as a nation because they had stuck fast to this ideology through the centuries. Their newly discovered nationhood in 1930s had actually inspired them to demand and found a new state. Underlying the demand and founding of Pakistan lay the desire and determination to enthrone the value structure symbolished by this ideology, without being inhibited by the contiguity, or thwarted by the domination, of other conflicting values. Indeed, the sudden emergency of Pakistan on the world map is inexplicable without a reference to the ethos of Indo-Pakistani Muslims, their ideological urges and motivations, their demographic dispersion in the sub-continent, as well as the .socio-religious millions of the Hindus, the dominant segment of

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

the Indian population.

The ideology of Pakistan is a complex of a number of variables, but central to it is the Islamic ideology as conditioned within the Indian environment. Briefly stated, the Islamic ideology is a set of universal principles and pancultural values given by Islam for the social and moral guidance of mankind, and enshired in the holy Quran. First and foremost among them is the belief in God and his supreme sovereignty. Islam calls between nations. on man to acknowledge God's power and goodness and to worship him, and not to rely solely on himself and his wealth, and to act

uprightly. Islam gives significance to huamn life, not in terms of the conduct of the family or elan, but in terms of the conduct of the indi-

Islam believes in the unity of mankind and the brotherhood of the day after. To a distraught mankind, in fundamental, rights and basic freedoms, in equality of balanced life, which no longer this in itself cannot ensure success. ... status and opportunity, in equality knows how to bring harmony betunless the state as well plays a role, before God and before law, and in ween the spirit and the flesh, betan individual's right to the fruit of ween true idealism and material his own labours.

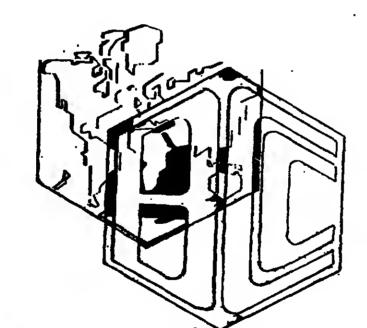
> Islam also stands for social and economic justice for one and all; for a proper and equitable distribution of national wealth, for lessening economic inequality and disequilibrium, and for an egaliterian society. The laws of inheritance, the levying of Zakat (poor-tax), and the ban on charging interest are meant to guard against concentration of wealth in few bands and to reverse the capitalist trend of making the rich richer and poor poorer. The fortunate ones, whether in wealth, knowledge, or physical fitness, in an Islamic society, have a moral

tunate ones. Justice and morality should govern the relations not only between individuals, but also

Most of these eternal values, underlying the Islamic ideology, it is true, are also professed by other nations, but to Pakistanis they are Islamic values because they had been received through the agency of Islam.

On the basis of these principles, then, the Pakistanis seek to build their national life: a "good society" -- tomorrow, if not today, or world "which has lost the art of a the Pakistanis fervently believe, are still capable of bringing solace to the individual on the one hand, and order and coherence in the society on the other.

The setting up of a polity on the basis of these values, it is believed. would, among other things, prove that Islam is not only a progressive force in the world, but it also has within it the panacea for many of the world's current ailments. The Pakistanis as well feel that emphasis on eithics and morality, which alone could save civilization today, would represent, as it were. their main contribution to the moral regeneration of mankind.



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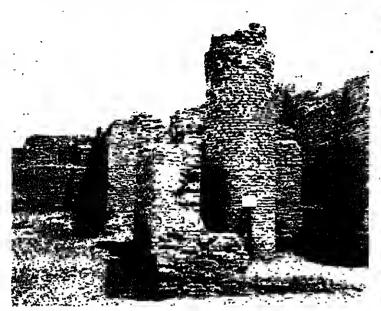
Great people to fly with

Welcome to Pakistan

Welcome to Pakistan where a variety of experience awaits you. Mighty mountains and rushing rivers, dry deserts and balmy beaches, bullock carts and jet planes, vast stillnesses and nosiy hazaars are found here alongside a blend of cultural diversity echoing the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation. Graeco-Holenic influences of our Buddhist eras developing into the much admired Gandhara Art followed and the influences of the mighty Moghul periods.

Ours is the only country in the world where 3 famous mountain ranges meet -- the Himalayas, the Karakorams and the Hindukush are a multitude of breath-taking peaks including K2, the second highest in the world, which are a challenge for mountain climbers and

And for a bargain hunter. Pakistan is a shopper's paradise noted for luxurious handknotted carpets, brasswares, onyxes, copperwares



A well at an excavated site of Moenjodaro.

and a wide range of handicrafts. But above all we offer a new kind of hospitality, the kind that mixes adventure with a holiday spirit.

Lodged in the exotic junction of South Asia and the Middle East, Pakistan offers you the lofty grandeur of its mountain ranges and its fascinating archaeological and historical heritage matched by few

Pakistan is a big country 796098.66 sq. kms (307,374 square miles) as big as France and the United Kingdom put together and lies on the main international route of all major airlines.

Amidst wild beauty, the K-2 (Mount Godwin Austen, the second highest mountain in the world, thrusts 8610.60 m (28,250 feet) into the Pakistani sky closely followed by Nanga Parbat (Nude Mountain) with 8107.68 m (26,600 feet) and Rakaposhi 7787.64 m (25,550 feet). Additionally huddled within 24.14 kms (15 miles) of each other are another 19 mountains above 7620 m (25,000 feet) some of them unscaled and 30 of lesser height in what has come to be known as a mountaineer's paradise.

Exotic Valleys

But it is not only to the mountain climbers that Pakistan's irresistible call goes forth.

If you are a hiking or trekking enthusiast or are merely trying to escape a mechanised world. Pakistan's northern areas offer you your



Pretty Children from Hunza Valley in the north of Pakistan.

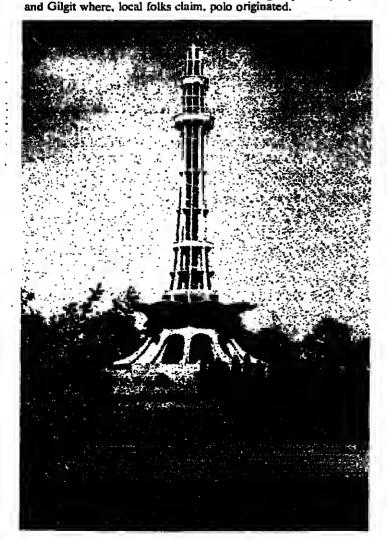
fill of thrill, wonder and pollution -- free air for relaxation. The mountain streams and lakes are stocked with rainbows and brown trout. The valleys of Gilgit. Chitral, Hunza, Swat and Skardu, recall Shangri-la.

Chitral hold tribes whose customs and traditions are still much the same as they were in the second century A.D.

These tribes inhabit the valleys of Birir, Bumburet and Rumbur and are known as the Kafir-Kalash. Their balck-robed women with their fancy headgears, decked with cowries, remind anthropologists of their Hellenic strain in their ancestry.

Are they, as some claim, the descendants of the soldiers left behind by Alexander the Great in 327 B.C.

In the North also is Hunza, famed for the longevity of its people;



Minar-e-Pakistan -- a stately tower in Iqbal Park, Lahore, where the historic Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940 by the Muslims of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.

You can see them play a more rugged and robust game than the sedate version practised elsewhere. You marvel at their superb horsemanship until you realise that they live not far from where Genghis Khan and his Golden Horde thundered past.

Archaeological Heritage

As legendary is Pakistan's archaeological and historical heritage. Half a dozen civilizations have flourished here, leaving their marks

Historically Pakistan is one of the most ancient lands known to man. Its excavated cities thrived before Babylon was huilt; its people cultivated good living and developed their civic life four thousand years before the Renaissance.

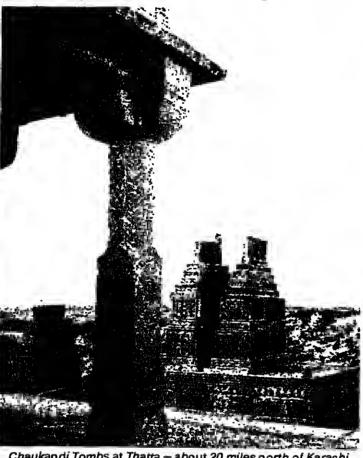


The Juma Masjid, the main congregation mosque in Islamabad.

The ruins of the Buddhist stupas, monasteries and temples at Taxila, Swat and Peshawar lay bare the great traditions of the Gandhara school of Art and Sculpture, spawned by the impact of the culture of Greece and Rome on local craftsmanship. In the south, flourished 2,500 years before Christ, the Indus Valley Civilization. one of the oldest civilizations known to man, contemporary with the early civilisations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and China.

The remains of the Indus Valley cities of Moeniodaro and Harappa astonish the world with their well laid-out streets and brick-huilt houses, complete with bathrooms, stairways and underground drainage and even a municipal bath and a central grain

The Moenjodaro people were overwhelmed by the Aryan invasion which triggered the great migrations into the region form central



Chaukandi Tombs at Thatta - about 20 miles north of Karachi.

Asia of the Bacterians, Scythians, the Parthians, Persians, Turks, and Mughals.

Historical Treasures

The Muslim appeared in 712 A.D. when the Arab General Mohammad Bin Qasim landed near modern day Karachi.

Muslim rule over the area and indeed over South Asia began in the 10th century and lasted upto the 18th century when the British became the masters of the land, withdrawing 200 years later when Pakistan was carved as an independent sovereign state out of the British Indian Empire in 1947.

The Muslim emperors, great patrons of art. architechture and beauty have left bebind their nohlest monuments in Lahore to recall their glorious rule.

The most striking among these are:

Badshahi Masjid (Emperor's mosque) reputedly the largest func-tioning mosque in the world in whose sandstone courtyard 70,000 can pray at a time.

The Lahore Fort captured by the armies of the famed Central Asian conqueror, Taimur Lang (Tamerlane) and rebuilt by the



The world's largest mosque -Badshahi Mosque of Lahore.



K-2 Peak (28,250 ft.) in the north of Pakistan - the second highest peak in the world.

Moghni emperor Akhar the Great with its incomparable audience halls of the emperors: the Diwan-e-Aam (House of common Audience) and the Diwan-e-Khas (House of Special Audience).

Shalimar Gardens ("The abode of love") the terraced garden laid out by the Mughal Emperor. Shajehan who also huilt the Taj Mahal.

Near the frontier with Afghanistan is the Khyber Pass through which passed almost everybody who is anybody in the ancient history of Pakistan.

Rudyard Killing's Ganga Din must have limped around the Kyher which bears the marks of its British imperial past.

As does Malakand on the road to Swat where as a lieutenant Winston Churchill fought his famous campaign in 1897.

This land of breathless mountains and green valleys, of Gandhara art and Buddhist sculpture and of rich historical lore bids you a warm

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

By S. Arifullah Hussaini and improvement of agricultural also recorded positive gains

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY, during fiscal year - July 1980 to June 1981 - maintained its trend of gradual recovery for the fourth fronts. Both agriculturte and past two years. industry showed a healthy momentum, investment picked up, inflation was contained, and external

earnings recorded a notable rise. According to an official report -Economic Survey 1980-81 - the MANUFACTURING Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose by 5.7 per cent to give an average of 6.2 per cent of the period 1977-8; as compared to 3.7 per cent during 1970-77. Similarly the GNP rose by 5.5 per cent in 1980-81, to lift the four year average increase in per capita income to 3.9 per cent as against 1.2 per cent average for 1970-77.

The commodity producing sector -- agriculture, industry and mining - recorded an increase of 6 per cent, while it had been lagging at 2 per cent during 1970-77.

Another notable fact about the ommodity sector is that it has for the second year running outpaced the services sector which slackened to 5.4 per cent from 6.2 per cent last year.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, at 29.36 per cent of GNP, remained the largest sector and recorded a 4.4 per cent growth. Wheat, sugar and cotton registered remarkable increases while there was some decline in the output of rice. The progress in agriculture was made possible, according to official documents, by

infrastructure and the marketing

Water availability at farm gate rose by 7.7 per cent, use of improved seeds by 26.9 per cent, consecutive year. It was marked and some 34,000 new tractors were with impressive gains on several made available to farmers in the

> Better and easier credit facilities to the farmers led to an almost 56 per cent increase in commerical loans to them.

The manufacturing sector, the second largest commodity producing sector of the economy. recorded an impressive growth rate of 9.2 per cent. Almost all industries made notable gains sugar 47.1 per cent, nitrogenous fertiliser 50.6 per cent, bicycles 21.9 per cent, jute goods 18.6 per cent, vegetable Ghee 11.5 per cent, cement 6.9 per cent, and soda ash 20.3 per cent.

A significant development during the year was the commissioning in April 1981 of the Pakistan Steel Mills' first battery of coke oven and by-product.

The first blast furnace will be fired in August 1981, while the steel making plant will become operational next year. Total expenditure on the mills so far has

been over \$1.54 billion.

An upswing in investment and capital market activites was also a significant feature in 1980-81. Industrial sanctions rose to \$852 million as compared to only \$134 million in 1976-77. The total fixed investment increased by 11.6 per cent. A distinctive feature was the tendency in prices, by far the single 27.1 per cent rise in private indus- most important factor is the sharp

SOCIAL SECTOR

The schievements in the social sector matched those in the instance, Pakistan's oil lupes economic sector. There was a size which cost \$63 million in 1572 able increase both in the number of went up to \$1,585 million in 130 educational institutions and stu- 81. Pakistan is now appeal dent encolment. The number of almost 60 per cent of its exp universities went up from 15 to 20, earnings on oil import. Before it doctors by more than 2,600 and oil price hike of 1973 it used to i hospital beds by more than 3,000. not more than 8 per com-Over 500 villages were provided electricity, bringing the total deterioration in the terms of trace number of electrified villages to coupled with a deepening veta 10,050.

PROBLEMS

In spite of these impressive gains, the economic scene of the country is not problem-free.

Agricultural yields remain low compared to many developing Industrial efficiency leaves countries.

much room for improvement. The saving/investment gap stands at an uncomfortable level and compels the government to seek external resources.

The pressure on prices continues to be a worrying factor. Imports have risen at a faster rate than exports.

The continuing influx of Afghan refugees - over 2 million now in the country - has imposed a heavy financial burden on the country's expected to increase by 42

OIL IMPORT

While several factors contribute towards the persistently rising timely provision of essential inputs trial investment. The share market increase in the prices of many to be overly ambitious.

stituting over 29 per cent of GI the effect of a rise in their pris reflects most noticeably in the domestic price structure. A

There was in 1989-81 a stor

sion in the countries which con stitute Pakistan's major tradic partners. Then, these very ten tries worked on a severe policy; protectionien which put a dampe on Pakistan's efforts in the exper sector. Despite these adverse is tors, Pakistan's balance of pa ments position remained ma better than of many develope

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Pakistan's development plant 1981-82 is calculated to con the gains already achieved and build further upon them. The GD is forecast to grow by 6.1 per cas In the agricultural sector, when output is expected to reach 12 million tons, cotton 4.4 million bales, suger-cane output. cent, rice crop by 11 per cent whe means 3.4 million tons. In a manufacturing sector, a great

Considering the buoyancy of the economy in 1980-81 and the po ceding three years, the target to the next fiscal year do not appe



Land

The total area of the country is about 310,404 square miles (803,943 sq.kms.)

Pakistan is bounded by Iran in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, India in the east and the Arabian Sea in the south and lies between 23 and 38 degrees north latitude and 61 and 76 degrees east longitude. The plains are traversed by the river Indus and its tributaries.



Climate

Pakistan has three well-defined seasons: winter, summer and the monsoon or rainy season: The summer season starts in mid-April. During an occasional heatwave temperature in the plains may rise upto 115°F (46°C). Between July and September the monsoon sets in and brings an average of 15 to 20 inches (38-50 cm) of rain to the plains and 60 to 80 inches (150-200 cm) to the hills. The winter season (November to March) is the most pleasant one throughout Pakistan, except in the mountainous regions, where it is extremely cold.



Currency Regulations

Allowances

For Import

Pakistani currency notes

20 Pakistani rupees per person. Bringing into Pakistan of Pak. currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 50 and above is banned.

For Export

Upto 20 Pakistani rupees par person. Taking out of Pakistan currency notes of the denomination of Rs.50 and above is banned.

Foreign currency For Import Without any limit.

For Export

Foreign exchange issuad by the State Bank of Pakistan and endorsed on the passport of the travellers.

ii) Amount of foreign exchange brought by a foreign netional less the amount encashed from Authorised Dealer/Money Changer in Pakistan for expenses in Pakistan.

Encashment of foreign exchange

Encashment of foreign exchange from anybody other than from a bank or authorised Money Changar is an offence under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.



anguages

The national lenguage of Pakistan is Urdu. The official language is, however, English. In addition, e number of regional lenguages are spoken, e.g. Punjabi, Pushtu, Sindhi and Beluchi.



A brief history

Although a new nation, Pakistan is one of the oldest countries anywhere. Her civilization dates back to 3000 B.C. (epproximately) when e highly civilized culture flourished in the Indus Velley. In ancient times the country was domineted by Aryans, Greeks, Perthians, Mongols end many others. In 911 A.D. the Arabs for the first time conquered Sind. By 1026 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazni conquered northern India, including Lahore. In 1526 A.D. the Muslim rula was consolideted in India by the Moghuls, to be followed by the British who were successful in establishing their rule firmly, in 1857 by overthrowing the last Moghul Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, In 1906 the All India Muslim League was formed. After a long struggle-under the banner of this organisation with Queid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the leader, Pakistan becama an Independent state on August 14, 1947 when India was partitioned. Pakistan became a sovereign



Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Zoroastrians,

Buddhists, Scheduled Caste and others.

World's largest **International Bank:**

210 Branches in 92 countries

U.S. \$115 billion in assets





AMMAN

مكذا من الأمل

eve Ross interviews Dr. wid McCreery, new director the American Centre of iental Research in Amman

COR's new irector: old land in Jordan rchaeology McCreery's special interest in, and

AN — Anyone taking over ortant post as director of a ' / and active institution is to find the first few weeks job rather hectic. And for avid McCreery, new directhe American Centre of al Research (ACOR), the is intensified by his arrival y summer -- always a time of frantic activity at the ological centre.

he received a visitor ly, Dr. McCreery was in the of trying to arrange visits to g sites, coordinating his own itions and scholars and, all vile, very hospitably offering . to all comers,

McCreery is no newcomer e Jordan archaeological having been closely ed with the American is of Oriental Research R) excavatiion at Bab Al over the years, with related

/ work and, most recently, a ratory study to the Depart-Antiquities' five-year But the ACOR directorship tething else again, and he is, told the Jordan Times, nbling - trying to learn as, as fast as Ican."

McCreery's association archaeology was born in 1970, when as a Master of Divinity (M.Div.) student at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary he worked with the late Paul Lapp. After one year at Pittsburgh and a season of excavation at Idalion in Cyprus (during which Dr. Lapp died while swimming off the coast) he moved on to the University of Edinburgh, where he began to become interested in work even farther afield, and in a doctoral programme in either Biblical studies or archaeology.

The next three years were truly

international for Dr. McCreery, with studies in Heidelberg, Germany; Zurich, Switzerland, and Leiden, Holland. After Leiden, he did his final year at Pittsburgh for the M.Div. degree, and was set to begin his doctoral work. In 1973 he entered a joint Ph.D. programme with the University of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, beginning with twoand-a-half years of coursework in Biblical studies and Middle Eastern history and archaeology. Then, in 1975, Dr. Tom Schaub

and Dr. Walter Rast mounted the excavation at Bab Al Dhra', just east of the Dead Sea -- and the dirt work" began for Dr. McCreery. He signed up for the dig. and "Tom (Schaub) and I became very well acquainted," he

It was at Bab Al Dhrat, in 1975 and successive seasons, that Dr.

While working on his palaeobotanical material, Dr. McCreery also served as a field supervisor in the excavations at Bab Al Dhra'. and through the dig project, got involved in survey work of the

In 1977, plans by the Arab Potash Company to build a permanent residential township for staff of its Dead Sea extraction plant called for an archaeological survey of the township site. In this survey, "we found some ancient cairns of the Chalcolithic or Early Bronze periods, with some pottery and wall lines," he said. There was "not extensive archaeological material," though along the Dead Sea shore the archaeologists found some ancient beach lines with Middle and Upper Palaeolithic flints. "There was no evidence of Neolithic, though there is some material nearby," Dr. McCreery said.

And in 1979, while planning to come back to Bab Al Dhra in May, Dr. McCreery received a call from the ASOR in April. The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) was working on a school project in the southern Ghor and Wadi Araba, and more surveys were needed.

Sites on sites

application of, a relatively new

branch of archaeological science

palaeobotany -- took shape.

Through applying ideas used in.

the archaeology of the New World

to Middle Eastern remains, he was

New World archaeology domi-

nated the teaching at Pittsburgh,

he said. "There was more

emphasis on the analysis of lithics.

pollen analysis ...etc, while in this

part of the world (the Middle

East) the stress is on pottery and

architecture" in archaeological

"Through the people at Pitt-

sburgh, I got into flotation and

botanical analysis, of which

there's not very much done here,"

Dr. McCreery said. "I tried to

bring it to Bab Al Dhra' in 1975,

with more or less rudimentary

After an initial 175 soil samples

taken the first year - "just to see

how it would turn out" -- Dr.

McCreery broadened the project.

with some help in analysing the

material from the few scholars

around the world who have done

work in the field. He is now him-

working in the Middle East -- hav-

ing used mainly material from the 1975 and 1977 seasons for his

doctoral thesis on the "Cultural

Significance of Early Bronze Age

Agriculture in the Southern

methods."

seit an expert

entering almost virgin territory.

The purpose behind the JVA project was, through building schools, to provide nuclei for the settlement of the area, and as Dr. McCreery said, comparison of the authority's plans with the results of the survey provides some "interesting" results. The JVA consultants had studied the resources of the area and tried to locate the settlements near arable land, but not directly on the best land. In the ASOR survey of 13 sites, "we found, not in every case but almost invariably, that there were ancient remains" on the planned settlement spots. Dr. McCreery said. .

This similarity of thinking between modern planners and the ancient inhabitants, with their thousands of years of experience. suggested that it might be a good idea to run an archaeological survey before choosing a site to build on, and Dr. McCreery told JVA Vice President Munther Haddadin this.

But the archaeologist emphasised that the JVA is "super when it comes to respect for Jordan's antiquities and heritage" -- they have moved planned town sites were seen to be encroaching on ancient remains. and this is "really encouraging." Dr. McCreery said.

After the survey, which covered the first two weeks of May 1979. Bab Al Dhra' returned to the



field, and Dr. McCreery to his organic remains that are light palaeobotanical samples.

The first flotation samples, in 975, had "turned out quite well," he said, with quite a bit of wheat grain as well as barley, grape seeds, olive pits and lentils showing up -- almost all preserved by carbonisation, though some were desiccated. But at this point, Dr. McCreery was "still green" on analysis of the samples, he said. It is a difficult task, since botanists generally need to see such things as the root system or leaves of a plant before they can identify it: a seed isn't much to go on.

"There aren't that many people you can go to" for help on analysis, Dr. McCreery said; but there are a few. He cited such names as Wilhelm van Zeist in Groningen. Holland: Danish scholar Hans Halback and Jack Harland of the University of Illinois. With some help from people like this. Dr. McCreery built up his collection of botanical samples, goot confirmation on identifications of seeds and worked through the Bab

Al Dhra' corpus. In processing soil samples by screening and flotation in water, one is looking mainly for the

enough to float. But non-floating objects such as olive pits and artifacts -- such as flints -- also Show up.

The major aim of the project was twofold. First , Dr. McCreery was looking for information about the ancient agricultural system at Bab Al Dhra' and at Numeira (a nearby site also excavated by the same team). By statistical analysis, he sought to define which crops were the most important. But the analysis of such remains is complicated -- one has to look not only for the number of grains in a certain sample but also for the number of samples with a certain grain, and to consider the conditions under which different types of remains will have been Second, the project aimed at a

better understanding of the ancient climate. In this area, the analysis of pollen retrieved is important, but the material goes elsewhere for analysis. As to plants. Dr. McCreery divides the material into two categories, cultivated and wild (though "wild" doesn't necessarily mean a plant wasn't exploited). He has gone to

the region at different times of the year for modern specimens, to allow comparison with the ancient wild plant assemblies.

How much change?

"Obviously, one won't find an exact correspondence." Dr. McCreery said, "but there is a striking correspondence between the ancient wild plants and the

"So if there's been a climatic change, it has not been dramatic enough to affect the plants basically.

Most of the ancient species are desert-adapted plants, he said, which "makes me sceptical of the theory that there was more moisture during the Early Bronze period than now.

"Certainly in the prehistoric and Neolithic there were dramatic differences. But in the last 5,000 years how dramatic have the changes been?"

Dr. McCreery's dissertation is primarily concerned with agricul-tural questions: and "there do appear to be significant agricultural changes" during the 1.000year Early Bronze 1-IV occupation of the site, he said. But to establish such results, one has to work with very well-defined stratigraphical samples -- something that, apart from the work at Bab Al Dhra' has generally not been very well done.

Return to Jordan

Dr. McCreery's most recent work in Jordan has been as a consultant to the Department of Antiquities on the preparation of its five-year plan for 1981-1985. He did this work last year in cooperation with Dr. Linda Jacobs and then returned home, only to be called back for his new post.

He arrived in mid-June, and after a two-week transition period working with his predecessor, Dr. James Sauer, he was at the helm.

"Basically I will be doing the same things as Jim," the new director said. This includes facilitating the work of projects operating through ACOR -mostly American, though the centre's name can be misleading in that people such as Belgians. Spanish and Australians also work out of the institution -- and a wide range of other activities.

There will be a lot of correspondence with people interested in Jordanian archaeology; a possibility of teaching at the University of Jordan and perhaps Yarmouk University; a continuing association with the activities of the Friends of Archaeology and hhe maintenance of ACOR as a

"place for the public to learn," Dr. McCreery said.

One huge task Dr. McCreery has inherited from Dr. Sauer is the pursuit of ACOR's plans to move to a new building as soon as possible. The centre's fund drive has now raised about \$600,000 out of a targeted \$2 million, \$1 million of which is to go to the new building and \$1 million to an endownent fund to support the centre. "Int we need more security," Dr. McCrcery said. Dr. Sauer will continue the effort through lectures and other fundraising activities in the United States.

ACOR is still looking for the best site for the new building. "There are two places we'd like. Dr. McCreery said: Jahal Amman (near the Department of Antiquities) or near the University of Jordan," where the British and German archaeological institutes are also located. Despite some complication over land ownership and prices. Dr. McCreery is confident that, with a pledge from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan that two dunums will be made available. they will get the land.

Besides the responsibilities of the ACOR directorship, Dr. McCreery will of course want to pursue some of his own research work, But "I want to do what Jim has done." he said: "not get 100 involved in my own field project as director. It is more effective to concentrate on facilitating, the work of others; finding people to go to the field, etc.

"But I do plan to pursue my own research, with samples collected by the Bab Al Dhra pecple. I'd like to get samples from other sites too -- there is almost no information on prehistoric and Palaeolithic sites.

Dr. McCreery says he would like to train Jordanians in his own discipline, possibly through courses at the universities. And want to build up a collection of palaeo-botanical material for reference." he said. "There isn't such a thing now, other than the Bab Al Dhra' material."

Dr. McCreery hopes over the course of time to be able to visit, at least once, all the projects working through ACOR. He plans to continue setting up lectures and courses for the public, and also looks forward to some travel to such places as Saudi Arabia. Bahrain and Kuwait, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge bet-

ween Jordan and other countries. The new direcotr's appointment at the moment is set at four years, but is open to extension. "I could see us staying," he says, "but it's hard to say" at this point.

Right now, all he can say is, "I'm really excited about it."

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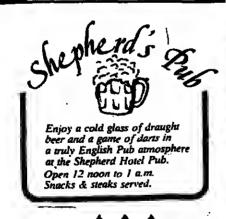
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MISCELLANEOUS



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Main indicators of Arab economic performance

The Council for Arab Economic Unity recently published the Secretary General's semi-annual report. The following text highlights the major economic developments in the Arab world during the 1970s, as presented in the first part of the report.

1. The GDP growth rate for 1980 (at current prices) was estimated at 36% compared with 35% in 1979 and 14,2% in 1978. Despite the increase in the growth rate at current prices in 1979 and 1980, the growth rate, in real terms, did not exceed 7.3% in 1979 and the same rate was projected for

1980. The GDP growth rate indicates large disparities between the oil producing and the non-oil producing Arab coun-

2. The relative share of the GDP of the oil producing countries in the Arab total increased from 71.6% in 1978 to about 76% in 1979 and about 82% in

specified selling activity abroad

the U.S. Trade Representative,

passage of the Bill is "a first step

The Administration is throwing its weight behind a move to amend

the Foreign Corrupt, Practices Act, passed unanimously by Con-

gress in 1977 to eliminate over-

seas bribery. The amendments

seek to define bribery afresh,

match overseas bribery law with

TENDER No. 8/81

The Industrial Commercial and

Agricultural

Co. Ltd., Ruseifa

Invites offers for the supply of the following

materials:

3. 2,000 tons sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonic acid, soft type.

3. 40 tons sorbitol for toothpaste of type equivalent to NEOSORB

NC 70 of the French firm ROQUETTE PRERES.

Those interested in participating in this tender are

requested to call at the office of the company at Ruseifa to

obtain, free of charge, the tender conditions and specifi-

The closing dates for submission of offers and samples of

1. Items enumerated in Para A. Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1981.

2. Items enumerated in Para B. Saturday, Sept. 12, 1981.

3. Items enumerated in Para C. Saturday, Sept. 22, 1981.

A- 1. 3 tons ethane hydroxy diphosphonic acid (E.H.D.P.).

2. 100 tons alumina trihydrate powder for toothpaste.

4. 2,500 kgs. sodium lauryl sulphate (for toothpaste).

5. 200 tons sodium lauryl ether sulphate 70.

B- 1. 2 tons titanium dioxide-tiona for toothpaste

4. 100 tons sodium carboxy methyl cellulose.

4. 400 tons caustic soda-solid for soap making.

2. 500 tons sodium perborate - granules.

3. 4,000 tons sodium tripoly phosphate.

2. 250 tons sodium toluene sulphonate

the required materials are as follows:

NOTICE FROM JORDAN.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

REGARDING TENDER NO. 36/81

PREQUALIFICATION OF CIVIL

WORKS CONTRACTORS FOR

AQABA THERMAL POWER

STATION

JEA announces the extension of the

deadline for the above-mentioned ten-

der to 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 16/

9/1981, instead of 1/9/1981.

C- 1. 2,000 tons top white tallow.

cations.

national export policy."

1980. This reflects the significance of the Arab oil producers as an effective force regionally as well as inter-

3. The share of the extraction sector in total GDP increased from about 48.6% in 1978 to about 53.7% in 1979, and was expected to exceed 60% in 1980. The share of the manufacturing sector on the other hand dropped from 8.8% in 1978 to about 8.1% in 1980, while the share of the agricultural sector declined from 8.6% in 1978 to about 7.1% in 1979 and a further 7% decline was expected in 1980.

4. The low volume of trade between the Arab countries, compared with the trade volume with the outside world, indi-

cates, the weak interaction between Arab economies. According to statistics, the value of exports among Arab countries was not expected to exceed 6% of total exports in 1980. The ratio of imports among the Arab countries to total Arab imports was not expected to rise above 10% in 1980. In addition, statistics indicate that the value of oil exports increased and could

form 88% of the value of total

exports in 1980.

5. The total trade balance of the Arab countries achieved a surplus of \$56 billion in 1979 and \$90 billion in 1980, compared with \$22 billion in 1978. This increase is due to the large surplus in the trade balance of the Arab oil exporters, which was \$66.6 billion in 1979 and was

estimated to rise to \$105 billion in 1980. The trade balance deficit of the non-oil producing countries was about \$10.6 billion 1979 and was estimated to climb to \$15 billion in 1980. 6. The oil producers realised a

current account surplus of \$49 billion in 1979, compared with \$9 billion in 1978. The non-oil producing countries also realized a net improvement in the balance of their current account as their deficits declined from \$9 billion in 1978 to \$8 billion in 1979, due to increased remittances by citizens working abroad.

Agricultural production was low compared with world levels. The world average grain and wheat production was 1.9 and 1.7 tons per hectare compared with 1.1 tons and 1 ton

offered accelerated tariff reduc-

per hectare in the Arab countries. The shortfall in grain production was estimated to reach 13.6 million tons in 1980. The sbortfall in wheat production alone reached 8.8 million in 1975 and is expected to rise to 19.2 million tons in the year 2000.

Industry in the Arab world is nationally oriented. The structure of the manufacturing industry attaches great importance to the manufacture of consumer goods which represent more than 50% of the total compared with 25-30% for the production of intermediate goods and 5-15% for the production of capital goods. Arab manufacturing was low and comprised 0.5% of the world manufacturing sector. Moreover, the Arab man-

open up new markets as a

counter-balance to protectionist

Congressional specialists note

that the less protection industries

feel they can receive from the

White House, the more they will

turn to Congress. The Administ-

ration has committeed itslef, with

qualifications to permit the

adjustment of threatened indus-

tries, to maintain open U.S. mar-

"We should be prepared to accept the competitive challenged

and strongly oppose trade-

distorting interventions by Gov-

ernment. We will strongly resist

protectionist pressures," the trade

What this means in practice is

difficult to determine. The

Administration's approach to

imports has been less cohesive.

largely a question of meeting

problems as they have arisen, than

It has lifted restrictions on

footwear from South Korea and

Taiwan, going further than the International Trade Commission

recommended. But it has adopted

national Multifibre Arrangement

(MFA) talks which ultimately is

no better disposed to a higher vol-

ume of imports from developing countries than that of the EEC.

The logic of its general position

would suggest that the Administ-

ration should liberalise access to

its own food products market. It

has not so far done this and there

appear to be no initiatives for

doing so in the pipeline. But it has

fended off demands for cutting

back on casein, a widely used milk

The next crucial test of the

Administration's attitude will

probably come in the steel sector.

The U.S. industry has become

increasingly nervous as high inter-

est rates and the high level of the

dollar have led to an increase in

has been increasingly threatened.

Financial Times News Feature

The trigger price mechanism

byproduct.

stance in the inter-

its approach to exporting.

policy statement said.

pressures.

ufactured industries accounted for a mere 8% of total Arab exports. This can be juxtapositioned with the high percentage of imported manufactured goods which exceeded 65% of toal imports.

9. All the Arab countries suffered from inflation. The less developed Arab countries, (North Yemen, South Yemen,

Somalia, Mauritania and Sudan), suffered most owin the rise in the prices of t imported commodities, other economic constrain The rate of inflation in Arab producing countries was ab 11% in 1979 compared w 16.8% in the leas develop Arab countries,

From OAPEC Bulletin

Seagram concedes defea in Conoco's takeover hi

Seagram's U.S. subsidiary said the parent company had authorise it to offer its Conoco shares to the Du Pont chemical company with

Under the offer, Seagram would receive 1.7 Du Pont shares is each of the 28 million Conoco shares which it bought during it

ing the stock held by the Du Pont family.

Du Pont said last week it had begun paying \$98 a share for also 60 per cent of Conoco's shares, a total cost of more than \$7.5 billion

LONDON EXCHANGE

One sterling One U.S. dollar

1.2279/82 2.4980/5030 2.7700/7900 2.1450/1550 40.93/41.03

229.75/230.25 5.2800/50

Canadian dollar West German marks Dutch guilders Swiss francs Belgian francs Italian lire

U.S. dollar

French francs Japanese yen Swedish crowns Norwegian crowns

LONDON, Aug. 12 (R) — Prices rose on follow through buying after yesterday's gains and selective purchasing by institution though trading was moderate, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. was

Leading industrials saw gains of 10p in blue circle and ICL while among firm electricals, Plessey was up 13p at 376p. However, some issues were off best levels, such as GEC, up a net 3p31

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (R) — Seagram, the Canadian drinks con pany, conceded defeat yesterday in its bid to take over the Come Oil Corporation, ninth largest in the United States.

asserted last week that it had won control of Conoco after the bine takeover battle in history.

Wall Street experts said this would give Seagram about 20 perces of Du Pont's stock and make it the largest single shareholder, extend

Seagram paid \$92 for each Conoco share. Du Pont stock closels the New York stock exchange yesterday at \$45 making 1.7 Dulb shares worth \$76.50.

RATES

ONDON, Aug. 12 (R) - Following are the buying and selling ra for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close rading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets inde

1.8161/8200 5.9500/6.0000 1237.00/1242.00

6.2100/50

7.8550/8600 ... One ounce of gold . 413.00/414.00. Danish crowns U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

787p after earlier touching 800p.

Gold shares were firmer by up to 200 cents in heavyweign issues as the bullion price firmed to above the \$400 level. Insurances were firm following interim figures from General Accident above market expectations, dealers said. General Accident dent was a net 16p higher at 374p, and Guardian Royal and Sun Alliance added 16p and 20p respectively. Banks closed at their firmest levels of the day, with Barclays and Natwest both up 12p.

Government bonds extended morning gains to end up to points firmer at the longer end, with sentiment aided by the lower than expected July U.K. central government borrowing requirement, dealers said.

Clearing the decks for America's exporters

By Paul Cheeseright

LONDON: The Reagan Administration, its flag hung on the mast of free trade, is facing the problems of matching actions to policy, not only in providing the framework for an aggressive expansion of U.S. exports, but also in resisting domestic protectionist pres-

A key element of policy is to remove internal barriers to exporting. Three measures on which the Administration sets importance are caught up in the Congress.

A Bill to ease the formation and working of export trading companies, which could help up to 25,000 companies into overseas markets, has reached the same stage as it did in 1980. It passed through the Senate in April, but has since stalled in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The two main elements are provisions for anti-trust immunity for remove the Act's bookkeeping and accounting requirements.

Voting on the amendments is expected in the Senate at the end of August. Senate approval is expected, but the prospects in the House remain uncertain.

The question of taxing expatriates has been debated for some years. The Administration wants a change in the unique U.S. practice of taxing income earned abroad on the basis of citizenship rather than residency.

"Foreign earned income of U.S. and permission for banks to hold citizens residing overseas for 17 equity in trading companies. According to Mr. William Brock, out of 18 months must be exempted from U.S. taxation if we are to remain export competitive," Mr. Brock said last towards developing a positive April.

The Senate has before it a proposal to exclude the first \$50,000 and half of the second \$50,000 of income from domestic taxation. The taxing of espatriates is part of the wider tax bill which the Administration is urging on Con-

The same is true of tax credits domestic bribery law and, if the for research and development and Administration has its way, a speeding of depreciation, both

SECRETARY

WANTED

English or American

national, full-time, typing,

telex, shorthand, filing,

TELCOM. INC.

Tel. 65576

administration.

measures which would indirectly help exporters.

These domestic moves find their diplomatic parallel in the effort, both bilateral and multilateral, to maintain and improve

tion to 4.2 per cent. Similar demands, reflecting U.S. exporting strengths, will be levelled at other trading partners. "We will insist that our trading

otion of an aggressive export drive.

The Reagan Administration has begun to dismantle some of the barriers restricting its exporters, but its approach to imports has been much less cohesive than its thinking on the prom-

access to the overseas markets, Thus there is considerable pres-

which last year took 9.4 per cent of U.S. exports. The pressure is widely spread.

It runs from agriculture, where Mr. Brock is seeking the removal of quantitative restrictions on beef and citrus products, to high technology items like semi-

partners live up to the spirit and the letter of international trade sure from the Administration to agreements, and that they recopen wider the Japanese market, ognise that trade is a two-way street," declared the statement on U.S. trade policy offered to Congress earlier this month.

This is a question of monitoring and enforcement of agreements already in place. But the most striking initiative taken by the Administration so far is the conductors, where Japan has attempt to generate momentum for an international code on ser-

Although there is an OECD code on services, it has no enforcement procedures. A more rigid form of trading discipline fits U.S. interests neatly. Services are said to account for nearly 66 per and for 41 per cent of exports.

The U.S. has specified the aim. encouraged the undertaking of studies into the vague and amorphous sector within OECD, launched the idea within the consultative group of 18 (effectively a steering group) at the General .Agreement of Tariffs and Trade and raised the matter in numerous bilateral discussions.

But what it has failed to do so far is decide itself the best forum for future discussions on liberalising services or to devise a work programme which could produce the information on which any later

negotiation might be based. This means that the U.S. initiative at this stage lacks a definite focus. But the rhetoric of open trade in services nonetheless has a useful domestic function. The Administration needs to be seen by the Congress as working to

WANTED

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Trading Arab Group (TAG) needs a secretary for its main office, Jabal Amman, Second Circle. Part-time or full-time, having good experience in typing English and Arabic, and using the telex.

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SYSTEM The Arab Potash Company invites qualified companies to bid for the supply, installation, commissioning and maintaining a radio communication system on the pro-

Due to the very large geographic area of the APC project and the necessary mobility of key supervisory people, a system of radio communications is required to permit effective operation of the project. The system must be capable of maintaining continuous and reliable communications between such locations at the intake pumps, the Township, the Mazra system, all solar pans, the refinery area and the Saft water system. The equipment supplier should be responsible for selection of the sites of the repeater stations required for this coverage so that system operability can be guaranteed.

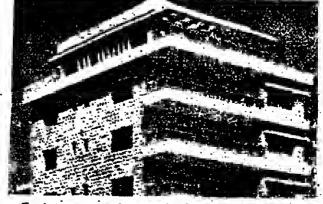
The bids should be submitted not later than September 12th, 1981, interested qualified bidders are invited to visit the project site before submitting the bids.

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peted. Central heating-

بكذا عن الأمل

ject site at Safi on the Southern tip of the Dead Sea. all Amman. 260 sq. metres.

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ecord mountaineering expeditions attempt the Himalayan peaks

ANDU, Aug. 12 (R) — disclosed today that a 3 mountaineering expedrve been given permission pt its Himalayan peaks in -month autumn climbing

eginning on Sept. 1. year, as for the past 10 e largest number of teams zen - will come from according to the list of published by the Tourism

d of 14 countries will send he others are: Australia, Canada, France, West y, Italy, South Korea, caland, Poland, Spain, and, the United States are pending. ese teams will attempt

oslavia. Four more appli-

means to achieve lasting success

become more successful.

: you on the road to success.

airs with the aid of experts.

end a gala social affair tonight.

ow more devotion to loved one.

ir social life more interesting.

The so that you can improve your position in life.

come more active in community affairs.

I nbtain the information you need.

e with persons who are negative.

ow others that you have wisdom.

ow that you are a happy person.

your life is largely up to youl

scure future for yourself.

favorite hobby with congenials.

ige. Sidestep a troublemaker.

enture can be most successful.

and to an interesting experience.

ying about matters unrelated to you.

n fun and frolic. Be sensible.

ck. Patriotism is an inborn quality here.

YOUR DAILY

ON Ey. make long-range plans towards gaining whatever

ld a firmer foundation beneath you.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1981

ENERAL TENDENCIES: You now have the chance

ans the most to you. A good time to engineer the ways

ir particular talents and the proper persons will help

'AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Analyze your position afully where fundamental matters are concerned and

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you take care all important business and personal matters that will

400N CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be certain to your bills on time. Become more efficient in financial

.EO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Plan whatever you want to do

the future and get wheels rolling in the right direction.

'IRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Time spent pondering

out the future can bring excellent results at this time.

JBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Being more concerned

at what is important to achieve success is wise. Make-

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put those new ideas to

:AGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Planning a trip t will help you expand is wise now. Study new projects

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow your hunches

I become more cooperative with others. Don't waste

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know what it is that

ociates expect of you and do your best to please them.

'ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Lend associates a helping

rd whenever you can and increase harmony. Let others

F YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or abe will

nt to make dreams come true and ahould be given a

ed chance to express them. A good education will put

i fine telents and creativity in this chart on the right

The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1981

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you should

roid getting into arguments, otherwise you could lose

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study creative ideas you

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan to have more of the

cod things in life by using your talents to best advan-

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your surroundings

ad then quietly go about making needed changes. A new

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Come to a bet-

or understanding with associates. An invitation could

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in the more practical

spects of your living instead of spending so much time

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A fine day to engage in

ome new activity that will be inspiring to you. Stop wor-

ave and build a sound foundation for the future. Engage

It where it counts the most. Make plans to build a more

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find the right outlets for

two unclimbed mountains north of Kathmandu — the 7,239-metre Langtang Ri and the 6,300-metre Langshisha Ri. France, with seven teams, has

the second largest number of expeditions. One eight-member French team plans to conquer the 8,091-metre Annapurna 1 hy a route no one has climbed successfully before.

An Italian team tried this route, the north-west buttress, in 1973. but two of its members were lost in an avalanche and the expedition got no higher than 7,000 metres. Annapurna 1 became the first

8,000-metre peak to be climbed when a French team led by Maurice Herzog reached the summit by the north face in 1950. This season's French attempt

Pralognan-la Vanoise.

Mount Everest, the world's bighest peak at 8,848 metres, will see two expeditions from its Nepalese side and one from

will be led by Jean-Paul Vion from

One of those from Nepal will consist of two New Zealanders, led by Russell Brice of Christchurch. They will use no artificial oxygen during their attempt on the seldom-climbed west ridge

The other team from Nepal will be a \$1-member American medical research expedition under Dr. John West of La Jolla, California. climbing the standard southeast

ridge route with variations. At least 15 expeditions will be

putting up new climbing routes on peaks conquered in earlier years. An Anglo-Polish team will make the second attempt this year on Makalu's unconquered west face, and a Yugoslav expedition will be on Dhaulagiri 1's unclimhed avalanche-prone south face.

Europe's best known climber, Reinhold Messner of Villnocss. South Tirol, Italy, and Britain's Doug Scott of Nottingham will attempt the \$,475-metre Makalu's southeast ridge. The route has been climbed before, but Messner and Scott will try for the first ascent without the use of artificial oxygen.

Players statistics to be recorded

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (A.P.) — Baseball's official playing rules committee has decided that individual player statistics achieved by major league players before the strike will be continued.

Minimum standards for determining individual champions were adopted. For the batting championship, the standard will be 3.1 plate appearances multiplied by the number of games played by each player's team. The 3.1 is the regular formula, hut because of the strike, teams will finish with different game totals this season.

For pitchers, the standard of one inning pitched for every game played by a given team will be used to determine eligibility for earned run average titles. No records will be maintained for a fewest number in any category this season.

Tennis Talk



How to get good quickly

By Maureen Stalla

have to lose four tricks-two

spades, and one in each minor

suit. Declarer allowed the

ten of spades to hold the first

trick, and East won the con-

tinuation with the jack.

Declarer ruffed the ace of

spades with a high trump,

then drew trumpa in two

Declarer called for the seven

of clubs, and East followed

For a moment declarer

toyed with the possibility

that East might be ducking

with the ace, but with three

trumps still in dummy, that

was unlikely. Declarer's club

spota and the fact that East

had played the eight aug-

Declarer covered the eight

of clubs with the nine and

West won the queen. The dia-

mond return was won by

declarer, who now led the

king of clubs. Obviously,

declarer intended discarding

a diamond from dummy if

West followed with a low

cluh; so West covered with

the ace. Declarer ruffed in

dummy and, when East's

jack came tumhling down,

both declarer's remaining

clubs were established. He

returned to his hand with his

high diamond, and sluffed

dummy's two diamonds on

the ten and six of clubs. A

diamond ruff in dummy

allowed declarer to score up

a well-played game and the

Note that if the six and

five of clubs are interchang-

ed, declarer has no play for

his contract. He can ohtain

one discard from dummy, but

ruhber.

gested another line.

with the eight.

rounds, ending in dummy.

WANT TO KNOW how to "get good quick"? Use the split stop.

It will help your timing tremendously. The most important place for the split stop is the approach to net. Most volleys are missed because they are hit on the run. You must be stopped. Instead of running into the hall do this: Just before your opponent hits the hall, step and hop, landing on both feet. Without that split stop you will most assuredly either hit the ball on the run or hit the ball on flat feet. Many people having trouble with their volleys begin to make them when they have

added that little split stop to their game. After you have mastered the split stop at the net, try it for the return of serve--another place where people are caught on their heels. As the server hits the ball, jump slightly on both feet, knees slightly bent, and then step into the shot in the style of Jimmy Connors.

Pretty soon you will incorporate the little split stop into your whole game. It keeps you sharp hy keeping your feet active and it prepares you for stepping into the hall. And best of all, it makes

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES IL GOREN

4 1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. South deals. NORTH

♦ K73 ♥ K 10732 **♦ 8643**

EAST + AQJ962 **♦** 108 ♥ 95 O g 6 ♦QJ7 0 1092 **♣ A Q**5432 SOUTH **+54**

♥AQJ4

OAK5 **♠** K 1096 The bidding: South West North East Pass 2 ♥ 2 ♠ 1 7 3 + Pass 4 ♥ Pass

play of the hand develops.

One pip in a side suit was the

difference between victory

and defeat on this example.

South did not want to open

one no trump because of his

weak doubleton in spades.

When North raised, South

made a game try in the suit

in which he needed help.

Despite his wasted king of

spades, North correctly

decided that his fifth trump

and singleton in partner's

"help wanted" suit merited

acceptance of the invitation.

when dummy appeared,

declarer feared that he might

West led his top spade, and

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen carefully to what an Pass Pass spert has to suggest and you find the right solution to a Opening lead: Ten of . ending problem. Be more cheerful. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to understand what You never know when a ssociates and good friends expect of you and endeavor to aeemingly insignificant card will play a key role as the

lease them. Take it easy tonight. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you arry through with civic duties you have assumed and get he right results. Avoid arguments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are highly inpired and can accomplish a great deal today. Be alert to pportunities at hand. Be logical.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle obligations safore engaging in amusements. Become more skilled in our line of endeavor. Be courteous to others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Come to an agreement rith associates on a joint project you have in mind. Avoid emptation to argue with co-worker.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will save a practical nature but will also appreciate the imporance of idealism. Make sure you provide the kind of sducation that will encourage your progeny to tackle large projects and bring to a workable level.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make

of your life is largely up to you!

England regains the lead at the World Lawn Bowls

TORONTO, Aug. 12 (R) — England regained the overall lead in the second stage of the women's World Lawn Bowling Championships with eighth and ninth round victories in the pairs and triples events

England won all four of their matches and now have eight wins in the triples and seven in the pairs to lead overall with 30 points. Hong Kong, who took the lead from England on Monday, still top the triples with nine wins, but overall are now tied with Zimbabwe for

second with 28 points. Wales are fourth with 25. England's triples team of Mavis Steelc, Betty Stubbings and Eileen Fletcher beat Swaziland 28-17 and New Zealand 17-16. In the pairs, Norma Shaw and Irene Molyneux swamped Swaziland 33-14 and

Other eighth-round triple scores: Ireland 22, Zambia 7, Zim-

babwe 23, Papua New Guinea 15, Hong Kong 18, Guernsey 8, Fiji 18, New Zealand 11, Australia 19, Scotland 18, Jersey 25, U.S. 10, Malawi 18, Wales 19 and Canada 15.

Ninth round: Ireland 14, Zimbabwe 23, Wales 16, Scotland 18, Guernsey 11. Fiji 22. Jersey 9. Hong Kong 13, Australia 10, U.S. 19, Swaziland 10, Zambia 17, Malawi 13, Canada 19 and Papua New

Other eighth-round pairs scores: U.S. 22, Jersey 14, Guernsey 25, Hong Kong 18, Fiji 31. New Zealand 11, Scotland 22, Australia 22, Malawi 9, Ireland 23, Zambia 14, Zimbabwe 28, Papua New Guinea 7, Wales 28 and Canada 9.

Ninth round: Swaziland 28, U.S. 12, Zambia 25, Malawi 14, Guernsey 22, Scotland 18, Ireland 23, Wales 26, Zimbabwe 15, Fiji 31, Jersey 13, Australia 28, Hong Kong 18, Papua New Guinea 18 and Canada 12.

Peanuts









Andy Capp







Mutt'n' Jeff







By Vinson NE

"They checked out Russian novels. They scatter them about to impress guests."

THE BETTER HALF $_{\scriptscriptstyle a}$

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee one letter to each square, to form tour ordinary words.



Answer here: GOOD (Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: METAL POACH WEEVIL CARNAL Answer: "Just what's behind such painting?"-

THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

50 School

letters 51 Be frisky

55 Grammar

56 Observe

62 Musical

instrumen

61 Preter

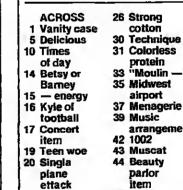
64 Gaze

65 Girl of

66 Long

periods 67 Miscalcu-

53 Gem



22 River in

Europe 23 Lawn atuff

abbr.

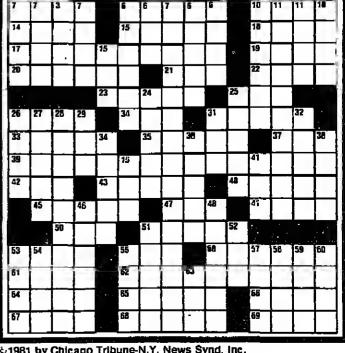
45 - Bell (Bronte

lates 66 Figure of pseudonym 69 Gratis 47 Elected ones 49 Matures Yesterday's Puzzla Solved:

abbr. tond tlute

a Peths 9 Cupid





1981 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.

36 Concerning 38 Singles 40 Vase 41 Aunt: Sp. 46 Masonic doormen treat 51 Bad tooth,

12 Volcano

13 Haruspex

18 Excavate

25 Asparagus

24 Scent

26 Prudish

27 Aegean region

Maestro

Representa

tive: abbr.

31 Table scrap

disease

32 Loop

34 Fungus

2 Corrida creature 3 Detense tor ona 52 Yum Yum'a 4 Contraction

Nanki --53 Wine pitcher 54 Whari 5 "Ad astra per —" 6 Hewaiian 55 Ladger man abbr.

57 Not kosher 10 Obliterates 11 Wordless

Man responsible for U.S.

bombings draws stiff term

50 African states demand U.N. session on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 12 (R) — Fifty African states have requested an emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Namibia (South West Africa) question.

Elleck Mashingaidze, the chief delegate nf Zimbabwe, chairman of the African group, submitted the formal request and Sec.-Gen. Kurt Waldheim will now canvas the other 104 member

He will convene the assembly, probably nn Sept. 3, after he has

"Uniting for peace" procedure initiated by the United States as a in the Security Council at the height of the East-West cold war.

Defecting Taiwanese pilot boosts Peking's prestige

PEKING, Aug. 12 (R) — A Taiwanese airman who defected to China with his American-built F-5 fighter was quoted today as saying be had been longing to come to the Chinese mainland for some time.

The ufficial People's Daily said the defector, Nationalist Chinese Air Force Maj. Huang Zhicheng. was given a grand reception in the south-east Chinese city of Fuzhou yesterday by local military and political leaders. "There are many other Taiwan compatriots who like me long day and night for the peaceful unification of the motherland and hope soon to be reunited with their relatives on the mainland," Maj. Huang was quoted as saying.

The defecting pilot landed his twin-engined F-5 jet, nne of the most advanced in the Taiwanese air force, at a military air field in the mainland's Fujian province last Saturday.

Taiwan said the two-seat F-5f had disappeared after a flight emergency in which the co-pilot had bailed out into the sea, and made no mention of the possibility received the agreement of a

In asking for an emergency session, the African states relied on a device for bypassing Soviet vetoes

Africa People's Organisatinn (SWAPO) guerrilla movement, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada have tried for years to find an acceptable formula to bring Namibia to nf defection. independence.

A Nationalist Air Force spokesman said Maj. Huang nrdered his co-pilot, Hsu Chiu-Lin. to parachute from the plane when he found a fuel leak as they flew close to the chinese mainland. Lt. Hsu was rescued by Taiwan-

ese forgmen from his life-raft while "rawing desperately" towards the Nationalist held island of Tung Ying to shake off two approaching communist mntorised junks.

The Taiwanese described the plane as a reconnaissance jet and said it was on a training mission in the 160 kilometre wide Taiwan

But the People's Daily said it was armed with a 20m.m. cannon and had two air-to-air missiles and advanced attack radar, ·

The scale of the welcome given to Maj. Huang indicated that Peking intended to use the defection for propaganda purposes. Several official newspapers printed photographs of the aircraft today, and last night's television news showed the smiling pilot posing next to the F-5 at Fuzhou airport.

Kania plans to see Polish primate

WARSAW, Aug. 12 (R) — Polish leader Stanislaw Kania was reported today to have asked for a meeting with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Catholic primate, indicating that the church may be asked to mediate hetween the government and the unions.

This follows a meeting of the party central committee ending early this murning that heard some sharp attacks on the independent union Solidarity, which was accused of trying to weaken

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (R) — A leader of the Puerto Rican guer-

rilla group FALN was sentenced

today to 55 years jail, but told the

court it could not stop the clan-

destine independence mavement.

"I admit I am an enemy of the U.S. government," said Oscar Lopez-Rivera. "All I want is the

Lopez-Rivera, 37, was con-

victed of seditious conspiracy last

month for his part in a wave of bomb blasts which killed five peo-

ple and injured at least 100 in New

York and Chicago between 1975

Yesterday French winegrowers,

angered over imports of cheap

Italian wine, poured fuel into the

cargo of a Sicilian vessel at the

Mediterranean port of Sete.

Recent demonstrations in the

south of France do not help create

a suitable climate for finding

appropriate solutions and avoiding a crisis," the Foreign Ministry said.

Sicilian wine-growers and trad-

ers said they would call for French

agricultural imports to be blocked

freedom of my country."

French winegrowers' attack

on Italian wine protested

the authorities as a prelude to tak-

A spokesman for the central committee said today that the meeting between Mr. Kania and Archhishop Glemp was planned, but no date had been fixed.

A church spokesman said the meeting had been requested by the party

It would be the first known meeting between Mr. Kania, who took power just under a year ago. and archhishon Glemp, appointed

FALN (armed forces for

national liberation) carried out

the homb attack in a campaign to

gain independence for the Carib-bean island, which has the status

of a U.S. communwealth territory.

actively involved in negotiations last year that led to the creation of Solidarity and a package of social and economic reforms.

Wyszynski.

by Pope John Paul II last month in

succession to Cardinal Stefan

Cardinal Wyszynski was

Archhishop Glemp said on his return from a visit to Rome last week that he was interested in the church taking part in the dialogue between the government and the unions, though he did not expect to be personally involved.

In Gdansk, Solidarity's national leadership was meeting for the third and final day to consider government economic reform plans and draft its own.

There was no immediate reactinn from union leaders to last night's central committee resolution accusing Solidarity extremists of undermining efforts to overcome the crisis by nrganising

Swedes skeptical but curious about latest Wallenberg story

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (R) — The Swedish embassy in Tel Aviv will try to interview a Soviet emigre quoted as saying Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was responsible for the kidnapping of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in 1945, the Fnreign Ministry has said. A spokesman said the embassy had been tald ta contact Yaakov Leontevich Menaker, a former Soviet army officer now living in Israel, who said he served in the same unit in Hungary for which Mr. Brezhnev was political commissar. It was too early to know if Mr. Menaker's information would prompt new discussions between Swedish and Soviet officials on the disappearance of the diplomat, who disappeared after being arrested hy Soviet troops. "Our first reaction to Mr. Menaker's story was scepticism, as it consources. But we must check seriously what he has to say," the spokesman said, yesterday

Mr. Menaker told the Israeli daily Yediot Aharonot that Mr. Breshnev headed the political section of the Soviet 18th army and "initiated, planned and was responsible for the kidnapping of Wallenberg in Budapest in 1945."

The diplomat is credited with saving thousands of Hungarians from the Nazis by giving them travel documents while he was first secretary of the Swedish emhassy in Budapest.

Moscow has said he died of as heart attack in Budapest.

Moscow has said he died of a heart attack in a Soviet Prison in 1947 but a number of former Soviet prison inmates have said they saw him alive after that date, with one source claiming to have flicted with evidence from other seen the diplomat as late as 1975.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

British drop charges on indignant priest

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (R) — Charges against anti-war activing Rev. Daniel Berrigan, arising from a demonstration at the British Consulate here, were dismissed vesterday when the Consulate dropped the matter in court. Rev. Berrigan, who was sentenced last month to between three and 10 years' imprisonment for an anti-nuclear protest last year at a factory for missile guidance systems, had been among five people charged with occupying the Consulate on July 6. The protesters, who remained at the Consulate on July 6. sulate for several hours, wanted an aramesty for Irish Republican guerrillas conducting a hunger strike at the Maze prison near Belfast. After the proceedings Rev. Berrigan, a member of the Roman Catholic Jesuit order, said he believed the Consular dropped the case to deny him a platform for his views on the violence in Northern Ireland.

Kabul has second thoughts on reform

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal's government has announced land reforms which appear to benefit the country's Muslim clergymen as well as landlord, soldiers and their families. Kabul radio monitored in New Delhi said Monday surplus land in possession of Muslim priests and teachers will be considered their property and will be transferrable to their children but cannot be sold. Military afficers have been accorded the same facilities. The new reforms appeared to conflict with the Marxist government's earlier programme of land

Pope urges aid as Vatican faces deficit

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 12 (R) — Pope John Paul II bas unged Christians in rich nations not to cut aid for missionary work in poor countries because of the present world economic slump. In message yesterday to mark the world's Missionary Day on Oct. 16 and published by the Vatican today, the Pope said that underdeveloped countries were worst affected by the economic shape Don't let the crisis become a pretext for Christians in the ne countries to diminish their generosity," he added. Churches in the Third World had enormous financial needs, and required regular and guaranteed aid, he said. This was despite their efforts to become financially self-sufficient. However, the Pope did no mention the financial affairs of the Catholic Church as a whole. A specially appointed college of cardinals said last month the Hole See would run a \$25 million deficit this year and hinted the drastic measures were needed if the church was to fulfil its role.

Bolivian old guard still in the majority

LA PAZ, Aug. 12 (R) - A new Bolivian cabinet was sworn into office last night by the three-man junta now ruling the country The junta comprising the commanders-in-chief of the army, nav and air force took power last week after a military uprising force the resignation of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza as president. The cabinet of 10 military officers and seven civilians included seven members of the old cabinet.

Pros and cons of

By Susanne M. Schafer

BERLIN - It was just before 2 a.m. on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961. In the Soviet zone of Berlin, the spotlights on the Brandenburg Gate snapped off. Tanks and trucks rolled into position beneath its thick sandstone volumns as East German militia in hob-pailed boots began rolling out barbed wire.

The Berlin Wall was horn.

Twenty years later, the barbed wire has given way to a 160 kilometre barrier which rings the western half of the city. The wall stands as a ghoulish example of German thoroughness, with tank traps, automatic machineguns, watchtowers and whitewashed concrete walls.

The wall made West Berlin into an island city, frozen under allied occupation 160 kilometres inside East Germany. It tore families and friends apart and for millions became a symbol of death and

For East German authorities, it symbolises success. Erich Hnnecker, the communist functionary who supervised construction, is now East Germany's state and

party boss.
"It's kind of hard to miss a 14foot concrete wall", said U.S. have something bere to keep me

up with it,"

Army Sgt. Steven Thillen, who commanded a two-jeep unit patrol in the U.S. sector. "1 don't think Berliners have learned to live with it. They just put up with

Sgt. Thillen, 28, patrols the wall daily with five other men in two jeeps, one outfitted with an M-60 machine gun. Their vehicles crawl along a slip of land directly on the western side of the wall and they mount several wooden nbservation posts to peer periodically into the eastern sector.

East German guards, some younger than the wall, raise their glasses to see the observers. French and British military patrol their own zones in a similar fashion. "I've never seen an escape or a shooting," said Sgt. Thillen. "But since my wife is German 1

the Berlin Wall

going. We Americans are part of the army of Berlin. But since my here to protect my family."

The procedure confers special

powers on the assembly when the

The United States, France and

Britain cast a total of 12 vetoes in

the Security Council in April to

block four resolutions calling far

sweeping sanctions against South

Africa, which rules Namibia/SWA

in defiance of numerous U.N.

Mr. Mashingaidze cited the

Western vetoes and the failure nf

subsequent negatiations to

resolve or even advance the issue

As intermediaries between

The African states are espe-

cially unhappy with the policy of

the Reagan administration, which

has shown signs of impatience

World foreign ministers will

ROME, Aug. 12 (R) - Italy has

ordered its ambassador to France

to express "grave concern" about

the recent destruction of Italian

wine cargoes by French wineg-

rowers, Foreign Ministry sources

The government instructed

ambassador Walter Gardini yes-

terday to bell French authorities

"The Italian government bas fol-

lowed with grave concern the

evolution of the situatinn con-

cerning wine imports to France,

which has recently given rise to

Several African and other Third

with this protracted exercise.

attend the special session.

South Africa and the South West

resolutions.

to a settlement.

council is hamstrung by a veto.

pation zones, movement from the Soviet zone the zones occupied by the Western allies became increasingly difficult. Berlin, as a city occupied and protected by all the allies, became the main escape route for fleeing the communistruled East.

According to West German figures, 150,000 people fled in the western zones in the year before the wall was erected. As East-West tensions mounted during the cold war and Soviet leader Nikita Khruschev demanded that the allies leave their sectors, the number of refugees rocketed to an average of 1,800 per day.

Many were military-aged men nr highly trained technicians vital tn the rebuilding nf a state stripped by the Soviets fnr repa-

So while East Berlin's 1.1 million and West Berlin's 2.2 millinn residents slept, the wall went up. In Berlin, 71 persons are known to have been killed attempting to cross the wall since that fime. The number of escapees from one half of Berlin to the other have been reduced to a trickle.

The East German government has hailed the wall as "the day we family is German I also feel I'm saved peace in Europe." Twn weeks before the 20th anniversary of the wall's construction, the Following the post war division Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland published a lengthy article entitled, "how the economic war against the German Democratic Republic collapsed." It contended the wall was huilt to protect the GDR from an imperialist" West bent on luring

away the work force. The East Germans point to their spectacular growth as the 10th economic international industrial power and the fact that the wall forced some form of international recognition for their land as a state.

The allies officially regard East Berlin as the Soviet occupation zone althnugh the United States, Britain and France all maintain embassies in the eastern half of the city, which the East Germans regard as their national capital.

After so many years, many residents appear to take the wall and Berlin's status as a fact of life. "The wall? We hardly untice it," said Guenter Biebermann, a steel worker who lives near the wall with his wife. "We live in Spandau and with all the trees and parks, you don't realise it's even there. Most people only get upset when they have to stop at the check-points in take the autobahn nut nf

the city to West Germany" Children bounce soccer balls against it, graffiti artists spraypaint it with jokes, political statements nr nbscene sayings and fishermen throw their hooks into the canals that border it.

Tourists flock through the barrier and allied soldiers are encouraged to cross over to see the east for themselves. The East Germans are proud of the wall, and hring virtually all visiting dignitaries to take a look.

We would have a much prettier city without it," said Heinz Hickmwn, a taxi driver who lives several blocks from the border, "and the folks on the other side would be much happier, too."

Several years ago, West Ger-man Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he did not believe the wall would be removed in his lifetime. In an interview published in the magazine Stern, Willy Brandt, who was West Berlin's mayor when the wall went up, echned Mr. Schmidt's comments.

'The wall will disappear when the relations in Germany and Europe radically change" Mr. Brandt said, "and I am rather skeptival whether I will ever live to see that change.

By Associated Press

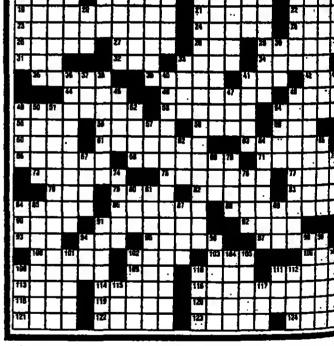
THE Weekend Crossword

QUESTIONABLE MUSICMAKERS By A.J. Santora

England 26 Idolize 27 Nancy or Ed 28 College groups abbr. 29 Northern "Circle" 31 On the other

19 X 19, by Martha J. De Witt

Herald Tribune Crossword Edited by Horb Ettenson



Last Week's Cryptograms

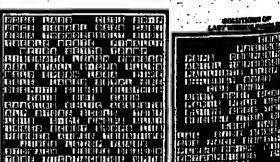
CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ROARHYZ BANNBY AZLERMSUNYBU PSYNARK YX CHUBLI XSEF EZ ZYLSIU COSMIC. _By E.P. Grive

2. APL XPRI HIGH LBH GUGS FGEEPZW PER REGIZE UPHI PH, SE UZPLIH IGW HE AZ ZERP

YGHXW AS JERPOL XPRIZEYGO. -By India M. Specty S. BUYTALCE BUMPBATTYL BUMBRAPE BUMLTY

EMP YP BUCRATCPI BUMLIAR. 4 SEXOF AN NUALIXE, FORYIT RE FRYSUL LEROT OBI ETOBIX?



م كذا عن الأمل

The wall that was built in one day; "1 don't think Berliners have learned to live with it. They just put